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# South and East Asia Report

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20 October 1982

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No. 1203

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## BRIEFS

KAREN REBEL RADIO STATION--The Karen National Liberation Army [KNLA] will be opening its own radio station in Burma next month with the help of some Japanese technicians, intelligence sources said. The sources could not identify who the Japanese were, but said that they are helping the Karen technicians to install the 10-kilowatt radio station, which will broadcast in Karen and Burmese languages. The KNLA station will be opened in the Kadanigti Township just opposite Tha Song Yang District of Tak Province, the sources aid. The clandestine radio station will operate under the leadership of Lt-Gen Saw Bo Mya, the Karen president of Kawthoolei State. Some four years ago the KNLA used to have a radio station operating under a Karen leader known as Lt Jeffrey, who died recently in a car accident. Lt Jeffrey is the son-in-law of the first Karen president, Saw Ba U Gyi. Sources also said that there has been a reshuffle among the Karen leaders. Col Saw Marvel has been assigned to head military affairs in the southern part of Kawthoolei, which covers Burmese territory opposite Kanchanaburi Province down to Prachuap Khiri Khan Province, while the rebel Deputy Foreign Minister Aw Taw will be in charge of civilian affairs, the sources added. [Text] [BK240239 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Sep 82 p 5]

PEOPLE'S ARMY AUGUST ACTIVITIES--On 3 August, the people's army made a counterattack against the offensive launched in Tima, Kutkai region, by the military government's mercenary 103d Light Infantry Regiment and 45th Infantry Regiment. The counterattack killed five enemy soldiers and wounded four others. On 9 August, an attack by small units of the people's army on the military government's mercenary 13th and 4th infantry regiments near (Ban Lin) Village in (Mong Di) Township resulted in two enemy soldiers being killed and several others wounded. Also on 11 August, another attack on the 13th and 4th infantry regiments on a hillock near (Non Long) Village resulted in three enemy soldiers being killed and three others wounded. On 13 August, a clash broke out between a small unit of the people's army and the mercenaries from the military government's mercenary 4th company of the 15th Infantry Regiment at (Dikin), Sawlaw Township, northeast of Myitkyina. One enemy soldier was killed and two others were taken prisoner in the clash. One carbine, 2 G-2's, over 400 rounds of ammunition and some military supplies were seized from the enemy. Of the two prisoners, Private (Tin Way), serial No 412149, was released unharmed at the battle site. [Text] [BK121405 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 1200 GMT 12 Sep 82]

EAST TIMOR A CONCENTRATION CAMP

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 18 Sep 82 p 7

[Text] LISBON, Sept. 17 -- East Timor, a former Portuguese colony taken over by Indonesia in 1975, has been turned into a "veritable concentration camp" where 300,000 people have died since the annexation, a parliamentary committee said here today.

The three-member Committee on East Timor, made up of two Social Democrats and a Socialist, was reporting to President Antonio Ramalho Eanes after meeting Timor nationals in Australia and contacting Australian and American authorities and United Nations officials.

The question of East Timor is due to come up during the US General Assembly session at the end of October.

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THE COMMITTEE expects Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao to put forward the Portuguese position to the assembly on Oct. 1, demanding "the return of East Timor to Portugal so that the decolonization of the territory may be carried out in peace and freedom."

But committee chairman Manuel Tillman said the situation at the United Nations did not seem

favorable for defense of the autonomy of the East Timor people.

Indonesia, he declared, had started intensive diplomatic activity on the international level to justify its occupation of East Timor.

IN JAKARTA, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja has expressed confidence that his country will gain more support over the issue of its annexation of East Timor six years ago in the coming General Assembly session.

"I am optimistic that more friendly countries will support Indonesia over East Timor," he said last night.

The number of countries opposing Timor's integration with Indonesia has been decreasing annually in UN voting.

Timor is a former Portuguese colony and those countries still opposing Indonesia are mostly former Portuguese colonies in Africa such as Mozambique and Angola.

Mochtar leaves for New York tomorrow to attend the general assembly which is to discuss the annexation. (AFP)

CSO: 4200/6

BRIEFS

HASAN TIRO INSURGENTS KILLED--Banda Aceh, 6 Oct (ANTARA-OANA)--The security forces have killed three insurgents and nabbed 13 others during campaigns against the Hasan Tiro Movement (GHT) going underground in the Muslim predominant area of Aceh in the past few months, an official announcement said. [Sentence as received] The commander general of the First Iskandar Muda Military Area Brigadier General Abdurrahman told ANTARA in Lhokseumawe Tuesday that mopping up operations against the Hasan Tiro rebels will be continuing. He said the security forces during the campaigns have since April 1982 also captured firearms including a Stengun and 273 rounds of bullets, a typewriter and documents. The security forces are now after three other rebel leaders. They are Dau Paneuk, a self-styled field marshal, Dr Huseini claiming himself as the minister for health and Muhammad Mahmud, a self-styled governor of the GHT movement with office in Kabupaten (Regency) Perlak, East Aceh. General Abdurrahman hoped that the security forces will put the underground activities of the GHT movement to an end by 1983. [Text] [BK061321 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1001 GMT 6 Oct 82]

TIMOR SELF-DETERMINATION SUPPORT--Luanda, September 28--Africa's Portuguese-language states plan to canvass for majority backing at the United Nations for Portugal's latest diplomatic initiative to win self-determination for East Timor, the territory occupied by Indonesia since 1975. That intention was reported here Monday by the state news agency ANGOP when it said Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge would leave on Thursday for France en route to New York to speak at the current sitting of the UN General Assembly. Mr Jorge is scheduled to speak on October 4 on the situation in southern Africa, with particular reference to the latest developments in bringing independence under UN auspices to Angola's neighbour Namibia. But he also plans making approaches to other delegations at the United Nations on the subject of East Timor, ANGOP said. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2936, 28 Sep 82 p 12]

CSO: 4200/31

PAKISTAN

MRD ASKS U.N. TO EXPEL ISRAEL, REAGAN

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 24 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] The MRD has asked the United Nations to expel Israel from its membership immediately in retaliation to its brutal and inhuman atrocities on the Palestinian population in Beirut.

At a meeting here today presided by Sardar Sherbaz Mazari it was decided to send a telegram to this effect to the Secretary General of the United Nations with a copy to Mr. Reagan, the President of the United States, to express its annoyance with the U.S. Government over its "patronage of the barbaric regime of Begin."

Sardar Mazari told the Muslim here today that the meeting condemned the massacre of the innocent Palestinians in Beirut and expressed its indignation over the support the U.S. was providing to Israel for the latter's perpetuation of its atrocities in Beirut.

He said that the meeting had taken a number of decisions regarding organisational and political issues, which would be announced some time tomorrow by the Secretary-General of MRD.

He said that the meeting was attended by Begum Nusrat Bhutto, Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, Khawaja Khairuddin, Fatahyab Ali Khan, Mairaj Mohammed Khan, Qari Sher Afzal of JUI, and Mushtaq Mirza of PDP.

He said that Nafees Siddiqui was to attend the meeting but due to his indisposition could not do so. He welcomed the decision of the Tehrik-i-Istiqlal to remain with MRD and said that again it had been proved that the components of the Movement were serious in their pursuit for the restoration of democracy in the country.

Nafees Siddiqui when contacted said that his party had decided to remain in MRD and attend all its meetings but would not accept any post in the permanent structure of the movement.

He said that he could not attend the MRD meeting due to his fracturing of his left arm.

Mr Siddiqui said that the central executive of the Tehrik with a thumping majority has decided in favour of remaining with MRD. Replying to a question he said that out of 24 members attending the meeting 20 voted in favour and four against it.

OPEN LETTER TO UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR

Islamabad THE MUSLIM 24 Sep 82 p 5

[Text]

MAY I, through the courtesy of your esteemed paper's columns, address the following to His Excellency, the Ambassador for the United States of America in Pakistan? Your Excellency,

Your President has today, according to the international media, expressed his outrage once again at acts committed in Lebanon. This time, however, his outrage is coupled with his revulsion.

May I, too, Your Excellency, prevail upon your Embassy to record my outrage and revulsion, for whatsoever they may be worth? May it thus stand, Your Excellency, as my commitment not only to the cause of the Palestinians and their inalienable right to a place of refuge as a homeland, but to my strong condemnation of the brutal and obscene acts of aggression and oppression committed by a Government, a military junta to which, Your Excellency, your government has not only given its untiring support, but all the material means to carry out a policy.

Your Excellency, when your government supports Israel's policy and actions, it also supports the causes of war and aggression, absolute war and absolute aggre-

ssion. And when such support leads to the bestial degeneration of the massacre of hundreds of men, women and children, then he who has made the means possible, stands as guilty as the butcher and renegade followers who carry out the deeds.

Your Excellency, it may well be that I have violated the tenets of diplomatic decorum, if so forgive me, for I am not well-versed in the art and the craft!

I have lived in Lebanon, have known Sabra and Shatilla, have wept with the women there for the lost land. Your Excellency, when the women of Sabra and Shatilla fell at the feet of the Zionist butchers and other renegade onlookers and protectors, it did indeed remind one that we are but two steps away from the bestiality of the hordes of Chengiz Khan and other names in history which still strike horror.

I dare, Your Excellency, to say, that in spite of the fact that Mr. Reagan's good friend Mr. Begin has received the Nobel Prize for Peace he may be counted, without doubt, amongst those who have descended to the very depths of barbarity.—ALYS FAIZ, Lahore

CSO: 4200/17

REFUGEE INFUX EXAMINED--INTERNATIONAL GATHERING INFORMED OF SITUATION

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 24 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by: Shoaib Siddiqui]

[Text]

ISLAMABAD Sept. 23: The number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan has now gone up to about 2.8 million with a continuing monthly influx of 80,000 to 100,000.

This information was given to the 10th annual session of the Institute of Public International Law and International Relations in Greece by the Pakistan delegate, Justice Burhanuddin Khan. He was

assigned the subject of international refugee problems with special emphasis on Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

He said the uprooting of millions of Afghans from their country and their seeking refuge in Pakistan and Iran had its root in the incontrovertible fact that the Iran-Afghan Treaty, signed by the last Iranian and Afghan Premiers on the March 13 1973 (quantifying the distribution of waters of Lower Helmand River and agreeing to expand air links between the countries) did not apparently suit the super-power - solely responsible for aggression in Afghanistan through brute military intervention.

Pakistan, Justice Burhanuddin

said, despite its limited resources, was regularly providing assistance to the Afghan refugees purely on humanitarian grounds. Out of total 8.4 million population nearly 2.8 million Afghans had so far sought refuge in Pakistan.

The total expenditure on over 2.7 million refugees at the rate of Rs. 150/- per refugee per month, including shelter, food, clothing,

cash allowance, education, medical care, etc. comes to Rs. 4,860 million per annum. Of this the Government is spending Rs. 1,620 million per annum on payment of cash allowance and Rs. 458 million on inland transportation of relief goods including food commodities. The contribution of the Government of Pakistan towards the total cost of maintenance of Afghan refugees works out to over 45 per cent.

Recently, a new medical plan to adequately cover the refugee population, has been prepared and is being launched. Under this plan, there will be a static dispensary under a medical officer with adequate para-medical staff for a population of 10,000. For this medical

equipment (two X-Ray units and 30 ambulance cars) have been purchased out of Japanese grant.

To further improve logistic support for the Afghan refugees, on the appeal of the Pakistan Government, 471 heavy duty trucks for inland transportation of relief goods have been donated by South Korea, Japan, Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, United States

and Italy.

Justice Burhanuddin told the international gathering that Pakistan was keen in assisting and seeking a just and permanent solution

of the Afghanistan imbroglio through tackling of the fundamental issues with extreme moderation notwithstanding the turbulent situation on its borders.

He said no civilised country should choose to see the 'refugee' as a pawn on the international political chess-board. "All of us must cater to the needs of Afghan refugees in the same way and with the same spirit as we did and showed in the case of the Europeans rendered homeless during World War II.

The Palestinian Fidayeen in

Lebanon and the Afghan Mujahideen in Afghanistan, Justice Burhanuddin said, were the upholders of the greatest national movements of the 20th century. Both have proved their mettle as tenacious freedom fighters, but their plight is an ironic commentary on the paradoxical ambivalence of the conscience of the world community.

One of the lessons clearly derived from these developments was that international boundaries have ceased to enjoy the sanctity. The

impunity with which the U.S. and USSR continue to flout all norms of civilised behaviour, international law and the Charter of the United Nations - the front of which is 'equality' and 'peace' - springs from their knowledge that they are the proud possessors of the universally despised 'veto power' which immunises them from any retributive action from any quarter.

Justice Burhanuddin Khan emphasised that after the carnage in Afghanistan and Lebanon, the international community has the right to insist that 'Afghanistan for Afghans,' 'Lebanon for Lebanese' and the "Palestine for Palestinians" if it does not wish their future to be futureless.

CSO: 4200/17

## PLANS TO BOOST RICE EXPORTS DISCUSSED

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 24 Sep 82 p 7

[Text] GUJRANWALA, Sept. 23: Mirza Ehsan Ullah, President of All Pakistan Superior Rice Dealers Organization and Member of Pakistan Rice Board addressed a Press conference in the first week of this month at Gujranwala. A brief account of his address is given below:-

"Our country runs its economy basically on agriculture. The plains of Sind and Punjab are the most fertile lands of the world. We are, thank God, not only self sufficient in food but also yield earnings in the form of precious Foreign Exchange through exports of our agricultural produce, viz. the rice, Cotton and now wheat also. The exports of these produce are however reserved and restricted to public sector only. The government has set up autonomous bodies for the purpose such as Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan (RECP). The private sector is concerned with growing these commodities and preparing export quality of the produce.

We will here discuss about the Rice Trade in private sector and take stock of things to help locate bottlenecks barring its development and progress.

### EXPORT CEREAL

Rice is the most important cereal as it yields earnings in billions for the country in the form of foreign exchange. But rice in its exportable form is not simply an agricultural produce because paddy yielded from the lands is turned into head rice through mechanical process of milling and husking and it has attained the form of industry.

Rice is not grown in the field in its edible form. We reap the harvest of paddy in the first place and then process it through industrial sector to turn it into edible rice. The paddy is dried mechanically or otherwise and husked in mills and then graded into head rice and broken rice. The rice trade is deviated in three interconnected stages accomplished by different groups of people. Land owners grow paddy and bring the produce to markets.

The rice dealers and millers including public sector mills buy paddy and manufacture rice out of it through mechanical process and sell out head rice to Government for exports. The government owned Corporation exports the rice the world over.

Growing paddy is purely private land owners' business and export of rice is purely government business through Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan.

### COMPLAINT

The government helps landlords to grow quality paddy and extend all out help to Export Corporation public sector mills but does not care to protect the interest of dealers and millers in private sector. In that stead all sorts of restrictions price cuts and penalties are imposed on these dealers who otherwise pay taxes duties etc. to the government in crores.

This private sector of dealers and millers supply 80 per cent of the export requirement of rice and still it is badly ignored.

This private sector has the least autonomy in doing this trade. They have to meet whatever fate government sets for them. It is the government who fixes prices of paddy and rice specifications of rice and extent of free sale quota of dealers and the dealers and millers have no choice left except to bear consequences of ill made decisions. Their counter part mills

in public sector run in loss despite concessions and favours.

The plight of neglected private sector can well be imagined. The dealers cannot enforce price fixed for paddy, and in competition, they have to purchase paddy at much higher rate than the one fixed by the Government but they have to supply rice strictly at Government price. Their rice cannot fetch a single more penny. Rather cuts are imposed on the price under the pretext of quality check. The result is that this private sector helping government to earn foreign exchange is running into loss from years together and now all hopes for the better have lost due to stubborn behaviour of bureaucrats in the Government. The result would be that dealers and millers who abide by rules and do not resort to foul play will have to quit this business altogether.

The bureaucrats at the helm of affairs are seldom prepared to hear and consult the persons concerned. In that stead they take arbitrary decisions to the ultimate deteriorate further if steps to better the poorer lot of the private sector are not taken.

This year we informed government of all these implications, and after giving complete break-up with very little margin for dealers, we

demanded price of Rs. 160/- per 40 KGs of Basmati rice and Rs. 96 per 40 KGs of IRRI-6, on the basis of price of paddy fixed by the government.

But quite contrary to our truthful submissions the government announced much less a price of Rs. 153 per 40 KGs of Basmati rice and Rs. 89/- for 40 KGs of IRRI-6 rice for private sector.

It may be stated that public sector mills are paid higher price. They did not care even to discuss this issue with the Pakistan Rice Board. Instead of taking steps to

compensate dealers from losses suffered in the year 1981-82, they have aggravated things for them. The prices so set are quite unworkable. We have repeatedly asked to change the decision and consider our above submissions. We have sought interviews with authorities but this has not been of any avail whatsoever. They have ignored bare facts and given same increase per 40 KG of paddy and 40 KG of rice despite the fact that 40 KG rice is prepared from paddy almost double in quantity i.e. 80 KGs.

Naturally, corresponding increase in price of rice ought to have been double of the increase in the price of paddy.

He said that it was a must that price announced by the Government was made justifiable and private dealers and millers are saved of their loss. This would enable the dealers to abide by rules and present standard rice for sale.

If the prices fixed are not increased the dealers will not be able to supply rice of desired standard within that price. It will give rise to corruption and smuggling of rice. The law-abiding dealers will have to shift over to some other business. It is but natural that they cannot do business at obvious loss for year. —He concluded.

CSO: 4200/17

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

TEHRIK CONTINUES MRD MEMBERSHIP--In its meeting held here, the National working committee of the Tehrik-e-Istiqlal passed a resolution expressing deep and unmitigated concern at the naked Israeli aggression against Lebanon and condemned the atrocities committed by the Zionists on the unarmed men, women and children there. Since the Israeli genocide was undertaken after the assurances of peace by the U.S. Special Representative, Phillip Habib, the National Committee while calling for the withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors, demanded that President Ziaul Haq cancel forth-with his proposed visit to the United States. The National Working Committee decided on continuing Tehrik membership in the MRD despite bitter differences over this issue between Mian Mahmud Ali Kasuri and Munir Shah, the latter favouring immediate dissociation from MRD. However, the Tehrik decided not to accept any office in the permanent structure of MRD. The meeting also expressed support for the National lawyers convention scheduled to open in Lahore on Oct. 7. The meeting was attended, among others, by Munir Shah, Khunda-i-Nur, Aitzaz Ahsan and Nafis Siddiqui. [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 24 Sep 82 p 1]

TOP OFFICIALS' DISMISSAL REPORTED--The Federal Government has dismissed from service Mr. Munir Ahmed, Former Assistant Divisional Engineer Microwave Development, Islamabad, Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim, former Assistant Divisional Engineer, Under Director Development (N.W.D.) Islamabad, Mr. Amirul Mulk, former Assistant Divisional Engineer Northern Telecommunication region Peshawar and Syed Mohammad Mohboob Ashraf, former Assistant Divisional Engineer, Southern Telecommunication Region, Karachi, with immediate effect for unauthorised absence from duty it was officially notified. [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 24 Sep 82 p 6]

BUSINESSMEN VISITING SOUTH KOREA--A group of sixteen Pakistani Businessmen left for Korea to attend Seoul International Trade Fair' 82 scheduled to be held in Seoul from Sept. 24 through Oct. 18. Eleven more businessmen will leave for the fair shortly, according to a South Korean Embassy Press release here. A total of 938 firms, 676 Korean and 262 Foreign Companies from 41 countries including Pakistan are participating in the mammoth trade fair under the banner of plaza for future prosperity. Korea Trade Promotion Corp (KOTRA), organiser of the fair expects that Seoul International Trade Fair'82 will attract at least (10,000) foreign buyers during the 25 days fair period. It is expected that a total of 1.5 billion dollars worth of business transaction, involving one billion dollars worth of exports and 500 million dollars worth of imports will be made during the fair.--APP [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 24 Sep 82 p 7]

COUNCIL MEMBERS IN DELEGATION--Eight members of Majlis-e-Shoora are amongst the 25-member Pakistan delegation which is to attend the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly that began at United Nations' headquarters in New York yesterday, officials of the Foreign Ministry said today. They are Mr. M. P. Bhandara, Mr. Saifullah Piracha, Mr. Fakhruz Zaman, Syed Nusrat Ali Shah, Mr. Z. A. Suleri, Dr. Masreen Maqbool Memon, Mr. Zain Noorani and Mr. Abdur Razzaq.--APP [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 24 Sep 82 p 8]

REFORM COMMITTEE SUBMITS REPORT--The Committee headed by Raja Zafarul Haq, the Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting, to prepare long-term and short-term plans for Islah-e-Mu'ashra, presented its report to the President today.--APP [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 24 Sep 82 p 8]

POLICE SEIZE REBEL ARMS--Pakistan police said today that they had seized a large quantity of weapons and ammunition destined for guerilla groups fighting the Soviet-backed Government in neighbouring Afghanistan. A police spokesman told reporters here that six men, believed to be members of an international arms smuggling ring, were arrested during the seizure last night near the border. The weapons included Chinese-built Sten guns, Russian KALASHNIKOV rifles, rocket launchers, rockets, anti-tank mines and thousands of rounds of ammunition. The spokesman said the weapons were in two trucks stopped by a police patrol near Khanuzai, about 70 miles (110 kilometres) east of the Afghan border in Pakistan's Baluchistan Province. One truck tried to escape the patrol and was stopped only after a long chase through rough mountain roads in the area.--NAB/Reuter [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLES DAILY in English 8 Sep 82 p 5]

OPPOSITION WANTS REFERENDUM--In Pakistan, the movement for the restoration of democracy has said that President Gen Ziaul Haq should hold a referendum to let the people choose between him and democracy. The current month's chairman of the movement, Ershad Chaudhury, told newsmen in Islamabad that the nine-party movement is struggling peacefully since its formation in February 1981. He warned the military authorities that the people might be forced to come on the streets if civilian rule is not restored soon. [Text] [BK061415 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 6 Oct 82]

HAQ REITERATES PEACEFUL POLICY--President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said our armed forces are fully prepared to meet any challenge to the country's territorial integrity and solidarity and to make every sacrifice for its defense. He was addressing the serving and retired artillery officers and jawans [soldiers] as well as dependents and next of kin of martyrs on the concluding day of the fifth artillery reunion in Attock today. The president, who is also the chief of the army staff, reiterated that Pakistan was a peace-loving country and it always followed the policy of peaceful coexistence and opposed aggression. It was their endeavor to foster an atmosphere of trust, confidence, peace and tranquility among the nations in the world in general, and fraternal ties with neighboring countries in particular. Pakistan, he said, wanted stability in the region and had no aggressive designs against anyone. [Text] [BK071043 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 7 Oct 82]

ENVOY ON RELATIONS WITH INDIA--Pakistan's Ambassador to India Riaz Piracha has said that Pakistan and India would have to evolve a feasible formula for establishing lasting peace and good neighborly relations between the two countries. Addressing the meeting of a study group in Delhi, he said this task may take time and considerable effort on our part but it is not beyond our reach. He said we should settle our problems only through negotiations. About Afghanistan, he said that Pakistan, owing to its geographical position, cannot close its eyes to developments taking place in Afghanistan. The major problem facing Pakistan is that it has to look after about 3 million Afghan refugees who came here after leaving their homes and hearths in Afghanistan. He said Pakistan adheres to its stand that any political solution to the Afghanistan problem should be found through negotiations. The Pakistani ambassador said that Pakistan, as a nonaligned country, wants the Nonaligned Movement to play an effective role in international affairs. [Text] [BK011606 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Oct 82]

CSO: 4656/6

## PHILIPPINES

### COLUMNIST EXAMINES SPECIAL U.S. RELATIONS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by Apolonio Batalla]

[Text]

**T**HERE is a special relationship between the United States and the Philippines.

Consider that Filipinos are the only foreigners allowed to serve in the US Armed Forces. On the other hand, Philippine law prohibits Filipinos from serving in the armed forces of a foreign power. The exception is the armed forces of the US.

This reminds us of the Gurkhas in the armed forces of Britain, with the difference that there are much more Filipinos in the service of the US Armed Forces. Additionally, after five years Filipinos become eligible for citizenship.

Most of them prefer to stay in the US for the rest of their lives, bringing their families with them. Over time, not only families but whole clans manage to stay in the US just because one or two of their members serve with the US Armed Forces, US Navy mostly.

We are not aware of any other country whose nationals serve in the US Armed Forces.

The argument that there is a special relationship is buttressed by the apparent ease with which Filipinos are allowed to emigrate to the US, the propensity of Filipino tourists to visit the US, the magnitude of American investments in the Phi-

ippines, the decision of many Filipino students to do graduate work in US institutions of higher learning, and of course by the use of the US Armed Forces of the facilities of the bases here.

It was only since several years ago that the US government has paid rent for the use of the bases.

Of the components of the special relationship, the use of the bases is the most delicate, because there are Filipinos who think the US should leave the bases. At the official level, there are negotiations from time to time on their occupation by the US Armed Forces.

It should be noted, however, that no Philippine administration has attempted to push out the Americans from the bases. What leverage has been used or not used to maintain the status quo is left to the imagination.

Nonetheless, it is tempting to say that the use of the bases is a function of the other elements that make up the special relationship.

To make that clear, let us recall Iran. During the reign of the Shah, there were important US military installations in Iran near the Russian border.

Those installations were made possible by the friendship between the US government and the Shah, who had for a long time a firm grip on his nation.

When the Shah fell from power, the US installations went with him. If there had been a special relationship between the two nations, as distinguished from a special relationship between the Shah and the US government, the installations would not have suffered by a change of regime.

In our case, the special relationship is people-to-people. In the event a rabid nationalist comes to power, his cherished policy to deny the US use of the bases here would have to reckon with the sentiment of the people, whatever the sentiment may be.

But a special relationship is no argument in favor of a kind of

diplomacy that glosses over real differences or fails to heed the national interest.

If friendship is taken to mean giving in to the demand of the other party in disregard of the national interest, there will eventually be disaster for both parties.

There cannot be an identity of interests between states, no matter how close they may be to each other geographically, politically and culturally.

The most that can be hoped for is the harmonization of interests, the ironing out of differences.

A special relationship makes the process less painful, but it does not make the resolution of conflicts unnecessary.

CSO: 4200/2

NISSAN-PAI AGREEMENT SIGNED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 17 Sep 82 pp 10, 9

[Article by Samuel V. Senoren]

[Text] NISSAN Motor Co. of Japan is reported to have finalized its tie-up with Pilipinas Automotive Industries (PAI), paving the way for an almost certain entry into the government-sponsored progressive car manufacturing program.

PAI is the successor of DMG Inc. whose Volkswagen assembly operations ran into financial trouble about three years ago. It is controlled by First Manila Management Corp., a holding company with extensive interests in the transportation business.

According to sources, Nissan and PAI signed the tie-up agreement two days ago in Tokyo.

Details of the agreement were not immediately available.

PAI however, has been eyeing Nissan as a partner in local car manufacturing operations to replace the DMG-Volkswagen venture which collapsed.

PAI IS NOW asking the Board of Investments (BOI) for DMG's registration as a PCMP and progressive truck manufacturing program (PTMP) participant.

The request is almost certain to be granted by the government.

A BOI committee is now drawing up guidelines covering the phase-out

of Volkswagen lines from the PCMP and provisions for continued support to existing VW units.

Among the proposed provisions are a ban on importation of VW parts for future assembly operations and full payment of taxes and duties on imported spare parts for existing VW units.

Under the Nissan-PAI deal, PAI will assemble Nissan cars and trucks whose models are currently not covered by existing agreements between Nissan and local tie-ups.

\* \* \*  
PAI IS likely to assemble Nissan compact cars and sedans with engine displacements of 1500 cc, including the Cedric Diesel.

At present, two Nissan models — the 180B and 200 — are assembled under license by Universal Motors Corp. Nissan trucks, on the other hand, are assembled by Cebu-based Columbian Motors Corp., a PTMP participant.

With DMG's demise, only four accredited car companies have remained active. These are Ford Phils., GM Pilipinas, Canlubang Automotive Resources Corp. (Carco) which assemble Mitsubishi vehicles and Delta Motor Corp. which produces Toyota cars and trucks.

CSO: 4200/5

RESERVISTS ACTIVATED TO BOOST SECURITY

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 16 Sep 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

THE ARMED forces activated yesterday army reserve troops to augment national security force during President Marcos' absence.

The action implements government plans to beef up protection for the civilian populace in the wake of threats from subversive elements to sow disorder this month.

The armed forces is not taking chances, Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, who received last-minute instructions from the President before he left for the US, said.

Ver said he briefed the President on the military's contingency plans. Details were not made public. ~

**BRIG. GEN.** Edon T. Yap, army reserve command chief, said a full complement of newly activated army reserve battalion started training yesterday.

The mobilized battalion will join 15 others which have completed mobilization tests in 15 provinces.

Maj. Gen. Josephus Ramas, army commanding general, said the activation program aims to train at least 75 reserve battalions corresponding to the number of provinces.

Ramas has been visiting remote provinces, particularly areas where subversive elements were reported active, to check on the progress of the peacekeeping drive of army commands.

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**DESPITE** threats of subversive elements, Ramas ordered army commands to slow down on their military operation and to work closely with civilian authorities.

The absence of any major dissident offensive appeared to have confirmed an assessment of Brig. Gen. Alexander Felix, AFP civil relations service commander, that a plot of subversive elements to foment unrest this month has been defused.

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**GOVERNMENT** operatives are still in pursuit of 26 remaining suspects in a plot to sow disorder through nationwide strikes, bombings and assassinations.

More than 40 of them had earlier been arrested in various raids and detained. They were charged with conspiracy to commit rebellion based on documents seized.

Security operations to protect government installations against saboteurs have created minor problems, sources said.

Military officials in plainclothes overseeing the security of vital public utility firms were themselves searched and refused entry by security agents. They were only allowed entry to government installation premises after their identification was crosschecked.

A GUNRUNNING syndicate believed behind the proliferation of loose firearms in Metro Manila, Laguna and nearby areas.

was busted yesterday with the arrest of two suspected members.

The suspects, identified as Manuel C. Garcia and Honorato H. Garcia, both of barangay San Antonio, Binan, Laguna, were nabbed while selling three high-powered guns to an intelligence team posing as buyer.

Col. Hermogenes Peralta Jr., chief of the PC criminal investigation service,

reported the seizure of assorted guns from the suspects, including a machine pistol, with 30 live bullets, a caliber .38 Smith and Wesson revolver fully loaded with bullets, a Browning pistol with 12 bullets, and a two-way radio transmitter.

The operatives also seized the suspects' car, a 1978 model Toyota Corona with Plate No. DBG 351.

CSO: 4200/4

PHILIPPINES

SECURITY COORDINATION CENTER PROPOSED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 18 Sep 82 p 32

[Text]

Gen. Fabian C. Ver, Armed Forces chief of staff, batted strongly yesterday for the creation of a security coordinating center that would receive and attend to legitimate grievances of the citizenry, particularly in the rural areas.

In the briefing he gave the other day in Camp Aguinaldo to Deputy Prime Minister Jose Roño, head of the caretaker government and members of the executive council and of the cabinet, Ver submitted his proposal for the creation of a body known as the "National Development and Security Coordinating Center."

The center envisioned by the AFP chief and concurrent director general of the country's intelligence community, will

orchestrate at national level all government program of action that can resolve the legitimate problems and grievances of the people.

The proposed body will be under the direct supervision and control of the prime minister.

His proposal followed closely, abolition by President Marcos of the national committee on anti-organized crime and transferring its functions to the peace and order council.

In scrapping the national committee on anti-organized crime, the President also ordered the creation of law enforcement coordinating committee on national, regional and provincial levels of the peace and order council.

CSO: 4200/5

MARCOS SAID TO HAVE CREATED CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS OVER SUCCESSION

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 28, 29 Aug 82 ppl, 2

[Text]

Having sponsored a new constitution wrapped in mystery, the President has now created a crisis — a grave constitutional crisis involving the problem of who is to succeed him in case of death or other disabilities.

Constitutionalists marvel at the technic with which the so-called amendments were crammed upon a gullible people in a sham plebiscite.

It was a bargain that now is paying its true price in an atmosphere of despair and frenzy over the causes of the crisis.

First, the constitution, as amended, is a defilement of the traditions of a people reared in democracy as against a one-man rule in an authoritarian regime. Amendment No. 6 to the 1973 constitution has destroyed the republican system by allowing the President to issue decrees, orders and letters of instructions if, in his judgment, there exists a grave emergency or the Assembly fails to act on matters that require immediate action. Shades of Dictatorship! The intention is clear. The President would want to continue his one-man rule forever!

He denies it. The President alleged before a 60-man delegation of the Conference of International Law Association based in Montreal, Canada, who paid him a courtesy call recently, that he respects human rights.

But, according to latest worldwide survey on FREEDOM, released by New York-based FREEDOM HOUSE, the countries in Asia which do not enjoy full freedom include the Philippines, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Thailand, Nepal, Taiwan and Singapore. These countries do not have a full measure of political rights and civil liberties.

The gathering storm centers around the 1973 constitution which can only stand up in crutches because the Supreme Court has questioned the validity of its ratification by so-called citizens assemblies and not by registered, qualified voters. The decision of the Court in Javellana vs. The Executive Secretary will live through the ages as the demon of the constitution.

That mysterious and uncanny interests shroud this fundamental law, is patent from the deliberate suppression of the position of Vice-President who will take over in case of the President's

death or other permanent disabilities.

The tendency to establish a hereditary monarchy, instead of a Republican government, has clearly surfaced when Madame Imelda, the President's lady, took her place among the members of the Executive Committee, a 14-man body which will assume a care-taker government before the election of the President's successor.

The precarious health of the President agitates the people's mind. What if he dies now? Who will be the Commander-in-chief of Armed Forces? This is important because whoever heads the Armed Forces has the ultimate power to rule by force. It happened in Thailand, in Pakistan, in Burma, in Indonesia, in Korea and Singapore. It happened in several other countries in Africa, Middle East and South America.

Such a simple matter as succession, if properly provided in the Constitution, would have avoided a crisis. But the President chose to seal it in ambiguity. He was courting confusion, now he gets it. The Batasan members are confused. What will be our rule on Succession? The matter could be simple enough if we amend the constitution by providing for a Vice-President, even at this late hour. Scrap the ridiculous provision on the Executive Committee and, in its place, elect a Vice-President upon whose shoulders devolve the duties of President until a President is elected by the people in a clean, honest and peaceful election.

Only in that way we can hurdle the crisis that is gripping the country today, a crisis that may explode, in no given time, in a bloody revolution, at the cost of much misery and agony of a people who love peace, if our leaders insist in exploiting the crisis for selfish ends.

We do not want a country in shambles after a civil war. Let our leaders, therefore,

CSO: 4200/16

PHILIPPINES

FOREIGN BORROWINGS TO BE CUT

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 21 Sep 82 pp 10, 9

[Article by George T. Nervez]

[Text] Private businesses have slowed down on foreign borrowings to finance new or expansion projects this year because of unfavorable business conditions here and abroad.

According to Central Bank Gov. Jaime C. Laya, foreign borrowings this year will reach only about \$1.2 billion or half of the \$2.4-billion new loans which monetary authorities projected the public and private sector to tap in 1982.

The CB head said the drop in new foreign borrowings was due to a lukewarm investment climate brought about by unfavorable business conditions.

Laya also disclosed that talks have resumed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the extension of the standby credit being sought by the Philippines. He did not say how much was being negotiated.

The CB head said that the negotiations with the IMF were suspended because the members of the Philippine panel were busy in the preparation of the national budget.

The low loan availability this year does not mean that the CB will set a lower borrowing ceiling in 1983, Laya said, because that would depend on the projected funding needs of public and private businesses.

The CB earlier reported that about \$151.2 million was still available for relending from its consolidated foreign borrowing program.

The amount represents the untapped portion of the \$325-million jumbo loan obtained this year and the balance of previous consolidated foreign borrowings, the CB said.

CSO: 4200/5

JOPSON'S DEATH SAID TO ABORT TERROR PLOT

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 24 Sep 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by Mel Parale]

**[Text]** GOVERNMENT operatives have unearthed a plan of subversive elements to blow up last Sept. 21 public utility installations in Davao City and other Mindanao urban centers using incendiary bombs.

The scheme, to be carried out simultaneously with the killing of prominent civilians and government officials marked for liquidation in the region, was bared in documents seized in Davao and declassified yesterday by military authorities.

The terror drive was to be timed with this year's 10th anniversary celebration of martial law proclamation.

\* \* \*

REGIONAL military officials arrived yesterday from Mindanao and informed Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, that the plot was aborted with the detection and slaying of Edgar Jopson, CPP chairman in Mindanao, who was to spearhead the campaign of destruction.

Ver immediately ordered the beefing up of troops in the region in the wake of intelligence information that rebel bands have been given missions to avenge Jopson's death.

Ver also ordered the spot promotion of 21 soldiers who surrounded Jopson's hideout and saw action in the shootout with the 35-year-old

CPP leader and the capture of four ranking NPA members last Monday in Davao City, or one day before the terror plot was to be carried out.

BRIG. GEN. Pedrito de Guzman, PC Region 11 commander, revealed details of the military operation that led to the fall of Jopson, who carried a P180,000 price on his head.

Jopson, who succumbed to three gunshot wounds in the body, was president for two terms of the National Union of Students of the Philippines. He had been active in student activism.

He disappeared in 1972 when martial law was proclaimed.

\* \* \*

THE NPA-LED terror operation in Mindanao was uncovered by the intelligence community as early as last July.

Operatives were at first in the dark on the whereabouts of Jopson until intelligence authorities got information that Jopson had gone to Mindanao and was hiding in Davao City.

The hideout turned out to be a well-furnished bungalow in Skyline Subdivision in Matina, about 15 kilometers from Davao City proper.

The area was placed under surveillance for months.

The bungalow, which was rented

out to a captured female CPP member, also doubled as propaganda center of the CPP in Eastern Mindanao.

\* \* \*

**OPERATIVES** decided to assault the area on the eve of Sept. 21 "to preempt the plot."

Three teams were deployed around the house. At 7 p.m., a motorcycle bearing one of those captured arrived.

The place was teeming with propaganda materials when raided at past 9 p.m.

Captured inside the bungalow were Fr. Orlando Tizon, former parish priest of Calbayog City; Laura Cortez, Beatrice de Vera, wife of Benjamin de Vera, NPA commander for Mindanao; and Nathaniel Arnejo.

CSO: 4200/5

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNISTS REACT TO DEATH OF EDGAR JOPSON

Need for Killing Questioned

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 Sep 82 p 6

[Text] Edgar Jopson, a moderate student activist and leader of the National Union of Students, had been considered during the late sixties and early seventies, by many radical student activists as tame. The newspaper reports said that Edgar Jopson died during a shootout in Davao. Military intelligence reports that had been declassified revealed that Jopson was a communist.

The news dailies also said that Jopson disappeared in 1972 when martial law was declared and that Jopson was, until his death, the Communist Party of the Philippines' chairman in Mindanao. He was, according to military reports the guerrilla who would have spearheaded the campaign of destruction. Jopson carried a ₱180,000 price on his head--dead or alive.

What could have caused a moderate activist and a highly intelligent man, filled with idealism, to join the communist movement? We will never know, will we? Because Jopson is dead. He was allegedly killed in his hideout.

Was killing him necessary? From reports, there were 21 soldiers who surrounded Jopson's hideout. Four other ranking NPA members were captured. These NPA members were with Jopson in his hideout. But only Jopson died from three gunshot wounds.

From reports, the intelligence community claimed it knew about the terror operation in Mindanao since July. It also discovered that Jopson had been in hiding in Davao. The hideout, a bungalow which is well furnished is situated in Matina, Davao. The hideout was placed under surveillance for months but military operatives decided to assault the area on the eve of Sept. 21, the day martial law was proclaimed 10 years ago, "to preempt the plot."

I know nothing about military operations and I suppose there are many like me who are not privy to military tactics and operations. There are therefore many questions that arise in my mind--probably because the reports are sketchy and probably because of my ignorance.

For instance, I can't seem to understand why, if the hideout was under surveillance for months and used as a propaganda center of the CPP in Eastern Mindanao, why did the operatives decide to assault the area on the eve of Sept. 21? It couldn't have been for dramatic effect, could it? There must have been many opportunities for these military men to round up CPP members during the months of surveillance. Why wait for the eve of the twenty first to assault the area? Was that the only opportune moment?

Another question that arises in my mind is this: There were 21 soldiers surrounding Jopson's hideout. They must have been briefed about the movements of Jopson and his men, since intelligence knew about the hideout and about Jopson for months. It could have made an A, B or C plan of operation. And yet, only Jopson was killed during the shootout while the other four were captured unharmed. From the reports, it looked like there were only five persons in the hideout. Couldn't 21 men have devised a well-thought out plan to penetrate the hideout, surprise the rebels and capture them without resorting to a shootout? Twenty one soldiers, all armed, surrounding the area could not have disarmed a group of five through other methods?"

And why was Jopson the only one killed? In a shootout, all five would have been armed and ready to fight and yet four escaped death and injuries and all 21 soldiers were unharmed. Did Jopson come out of his hideout alone, armed to the teeth, ready to face his enemies like the "Highnoon" Cowboy in the movie? But wasn't that too absurd? One man against 21?

Or did Jopson run, leaving all his companions? But there was this shootout, so Jopson could not have been running away for safety. It must have been a frontal attack then.

But as I said, I do not understand military maneuvers and neither can I truly say what really happened because I was not a witness. Only the operatives know.

Was the violence necessary? Did Jopson have to die? If Jopson was a communist leader and intelligence reports say he was, wasn't Jopson then more valuable alive?

He could have been captured, rehabilitated and neutralized. He could have shed more light on the communist activities in the country, if he was indeed a communist leader in Mindanao.

Rehabilitation is possible. After all, haven't Taruc and Nilo Tayag been rehabilitated? The government says so. Sayang. All that intelligence and idealism had gone to waste, because of three bullet wounds. And again I ask: Was there the need for Jopson's death?

#### Jopson Profiled

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 Sep 82 pp 6, 9

[Article by Arlene Babst]

[Text] Edgar Jopson was, if I recall correctly, a senior in college when I was a freshman.

We belonged to that generation of students who felt a proprietary claim to the now well-worn phrase, "student power." That generation was in college from the late sixties to the early seventies. It grappled with Vietnam and what that did to the entire concept of modern-day East-West relations; it was the generation nursed on the Beatles, the sexual revolution, popular politicizing Jesus Christ, Superstar. It spent a lot of its time out on the streets experimenting on everything from protest marches to feminism to land reform, fashion, cinema, biology--all in fervent preparation for peace on earth and the coming rot of the Lord but of the Age of Aquarius.

I never met Edgar Jopson. But I saw him several times from the distance and knew that he was one of the more articulate and moderate student leaders of our day. His school, the Ateneo, was right beside mine, Maryknoll, so our teams of "demonstrators" often shared the same buses to ride out to Plaza Miranda, Malacanang or Congress, the three most magnetic spots of the city at that time.

At several of those demonstrations, Edgar Jopson established himself before the rest of us as actually more of a pacifier than a rabble rouser. I recall one particular demonstration in front of Congress when a more rabid student from the Kabataang Makabayan tackled Edgar for the loudspeaker. Jopson was not of any athletic proportions and looked stunned that this physical attack had aborted his speech calling for "calm, deliberate thought and action, rather than wasteful angry confrontation."

But after a few seconds, he instinctively tackled right back, impressing the incident indelibly in my mind because it was such a graphic demonstration of how thoughtful, peaceful means could be easily transformed into violence.

In 1970, Edgar won the TOYM (Ten Outstanding Young Men) Award for student activism, the same year that Joe Burgos, publisher and editor of the outspoken WE FORUM won it for journalism. I lost track of him after that until I heard, in 1980, that he had been arrested on June 14, 1979. Assemblyman Reuben Canoy includes an account of that in his book The Counterfeit Revolution:

"Edgar Jopson, arrested with 15 others by 20 officers and men of the 5th Constabulary Security Unit, or CSU. Forcing their way into Jopson's house, they ordered everyone to lie on the floor, face down. The arresting officers carried no ASSO. Everyone was manhandled, including Edgar's 4-year-old son. The arresting unit ransacked the whole house, confiscating money, mattresses, household appliances, personal clothing. At CSU headquarters, Jopson received fist blows on his chest, while another interrogator kept pressing a ballpen on Jopson's thigh, arm and chest. This type of interrogation went on for days, with beatings, stripping, strangulation and electric shock."

The moderate, articulate student leader of my college days was killed very recently. When I heard the news, my first memory of Edgar Jopson was that he had been called "a grocer's son" with some derision once during those student confrontations with the President. And then I recalled that day when his speech

for peaceful but determined action was cut short by less cerebral, less patient men.

Whatever he was accused of, Edgar Jopson's death is a loss because he was one of those young Filipinos--just about 35 when he was killed--who didn't just sit by and let others think or act or work for this abstract ideal he called his country. When the nation teems with apathetic and self-centered people, it cannot afford to lose citizens like Edgar Jopson, no matter what his beliefs.

I never met him but I shall remember him as one Filipino who cared, who tried, who worked hard, who felt deeply, who was pushed against the wall, who changed perhaps from the moderate student leader that he was--and who died for it.

The waste of it.

The stupid, tragic waste of it.

CSO: 4200/20

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST EXAMINES NATURE OF SUBVERSION

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 6 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by David Ompoc: "Who Are the Worst Subversives in the Country?"]

[Text] Crackdown of labor leaders allegedly on charges of subversion is not giving our country a good image both here and abroad. The government should go slow on this type of repression because ultimately it will alienate the affection of the working class.

To all intents and purposes, the average laborer cannot help but suspect that the government is going after the skin of their leaders with the object in mind of stifling their legitimate grievances. A labor union without an effective leader to lead is like a house without any post. There is, therefore, a necessity to sort the evidence against these suspected subversives so that only those participation in the armed struggle against the security of the state shall suffer the consequences of incarceration.

Democracy as envisioned by the great American leader, Abraham Lincoln does not tolerate regimented thoughts and actions. The government must contend with opposing forces and thoughts because democracy means the interplay of ideas and suggestions. Any move of the government to silence the opposition or to terrorize those who cannot align with their policies will eventually throw the good citizens of this country who desire nothing but the welfare of the common weal into the open arms of the communists. Without any freedom to speak what is right and true would drive the people to frustrations and to nurture renegade aspirations.

It is tragic that the government has no credible guidelines to establish the distinction between who is a subversive and who is not. It appears that all those who are not friends of the establishment especially those who are outspoken in their criticisms are lumped together and branded as subversives. Fact of the matter is that if the government will only listen to the complaints and exhortations for reform coming allegedly from the subversives, the society we are living would be more pleasant and palatable for the greater majority of our people. Again, the fact of the matter is that there are many in the government today who are committing abuses and graft and corruption right and left resulting in the loss of faith of the average citizen in our government. These functionaries are actually the worst type of subversive and this country will be better off if the heads of these people are chopped off by rusty and dull guillotine.

CSO: 4200/16

#### COLUMNIST PROFILES OPPOSITION

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 8 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Danny M. Gonzales: "Opposition Leadership Scramble"]

[Text] With a lot of the country's oppositionists believing that the Marcos administration is on the way out, it's not surprising to see signs of an emerging mad scramble for opposition leadership. For whoever becomes the top opposition leader will in most likelihood, be either the opposition king-maker--if not the king himself. Translation: he'll have a big say on who will be the opposition's presidential candidate and, hopefully, wins the presidency.

#### Big Names

Who are today's big names in the opposition circle? There are quite a number of them. Those at home and abroad. To cite a few at home we have former President Macapagal. As an ex-President of the republic, he still commands the respect of many people. Then, there's Doy Laurel. Although he was formerly identified with the KBL cause, he now wants to be known as with the opposition. We also have former Senator Jose Diokno, the independent-minded politician, too independent that he's not identified at the moment with any political group. Of course, we have the very respected former Senator Lorenzo M. Tanada. He is the chairman of LABAN and honorary chairman of PDP. Logically, now the LABAN and PDP have combined forces, he is the acknowledged head of the combined forces. Another big name is that of former Senator Jovito Salonga. In fact, he is now the acting president of the Liberal Party.

#### The Self-Exiled

Of course we also have the self-exiled opposition leaders. Inevitably two names come to the fore. That of Raul Manglapus and Ninoy Aquino. Should they come home, they would surely be among the contenders for the top post now at stake--the top leader of the Philippine opposition.

#### Other Leaders

Of course, there are other emerging opposition leaders--mostly young. But we have deliberately excluded them because they still lack much of the ingredients for national leadership. Things like: stature, resources, following, credibility, competence and even charisma. We feel that the leaders we mentioned may be lacking one or two of these ingredients but somehow they make up for them as far as the others are concerned.

Who?

Who will the top opposition big shots are still squabbling--as evidenced by the many political groupings--on who the top leader should be. Yes, the mad scramble for opposition leadership is still to begin. Meanwhile, the opposition goes on with the struggle to survive and, ultimately, to win--but, ironically, fragmented and even warring against each other to the delight of the well-entrenched KBLs. When will the Philippine opposition learn the futility of being divided?

CSO: 4200/16

PHILIPPINES

CUSTOMS ALERTED TO ARMS SMUGGLING

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 25 Sep 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by Santos D. Patinio]

[Text] Customs authorities were alerted yesterday on additional shipments of high-powered firearms and ammunition for local terrorist groups out to sow terror and destroy government and private buildings.

The alert order came from Customs Commissioner Ramon J. Farolan following reports that certain subversive elements were smuggling guns and ammunition through various ports of entry for their planned attacks.

Farolan instructed Col. Sindulfo Sebastian, Cmdrs. Guillermo Parayno and Romeo Malig--all of the law enforcement and intelligence agencies--to conduct rigid inspection of all incoming shipments, including air parcels, for possible arms and ammunition.

Earlier, the bureau foiled an attempt by suspected terrorists to bring in some 10,000 pieces of bullet primers through the Tondo post office.

The primers, used in the manufacture of bullets, arrived from the United States by way of surface mail without the required military permits. The parcels were consigned to one Luis M. Cortez, of 2701 Int. 7 Lico st., Tondo, and was sent by one Alfonso V. Lim of 3534 32nd st., Astoria, New York. Kept in two cartons with a declared value of \$200, the primers bore the Omarch brand of Lewiston, Idaho.

Farolan directed Sebastian, deputy policy chief, to coordinate with the Presidential Security Command and other military personnel in investigating the case. Sebastian said the primers will be turned over to the PSC after an inventory.

Other surface parcels processed at the mail sections and other post offices are now being examined by the authorities.

CSO: 4200/16

KKK ACCOMPLISHMENTS EVALUATED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Sep 82 p 31

[Article by Eduardo M. Taylor, director, UP Institute for Small-Scale Industries]

[Text]

A year of the KKK (the centerpiece in the country's development program) has passed wherein we are constantly urged to believe that so many millions of pesos have been lent to hundreds of KKK projects, benefiting thousands of our less privileged countrymen in the rural areas. A pertinent question to now ask is: Just how much does it cost us to execute the program?

Restated, how much is being spent for every peso lent? To the economist or businessman who is concerned with the question of "transaction cost," the cost of lending every peso should not exceed the amount it should bring back to the original fund upon its repayment. After all, it has been emphasized that the KKK is not a dole-out but rather an honest-to-goodness business transaction aimed to proved seed capital that will enable new livelihood projects to emerge and grow.

It would be interesting to make a study on the transaction costs of KKK projects, considering the thousands of people in the government payroll, plus all the facilities and administrative expenses that are required to oversee such a huge and grandiose program. It would be understandable that initial costs to start up the program

would be high, but whether these costs are being lowered as it is spread to hundreds of projects should be an indication on how well the program is moving along or whether the pit where funds are being poured into is indeed bottomless.

After all, the beneficiaries of the KKK program are not supposed to be the thousands of government people charged with implementing it and, doubtless, this is not what economic planners have in mind when they speak of employment generation. Inefficiency in implementing the program and investing in unviable projects likewise mean precious funds going to waste.

The KKK has the makings of a truly worthy undertaking. In time, who knows, it might just prove to be one of the best and wonderful things to happen in this country in this decade. But, meanwhile, government finances being what they are today, let us hope that the resources at its disposal will not be spent on building a gigantic and expensive delivery machine, manned by countless officers, only to find out in the end that not enough funds are available to run the machine. Like other government projects, we can only hope the KKK does not run out of gas.

CSO: 4200/2

PHILIPPINES

PORTS CONSTRUCTED IN MUSLIM MINDANAO

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Sep 82 p 30

[Article by F. T. Flores]

[Text] The government has completed five major ports in Muslim Mindanao costing ₱358 million.

The completed ports were Polloc port, ₱138 million (ADB); Gen. Santos port, ₱85 million; Cagayan de Oro port (phase I), ₱60 million (WB); Iligan port, ₱20 million; and Davao port, ₱55 million, German government.

The on-going projects in the area include the ₱145-million commercial port and the ₱120 million fishing port in Zamboanga city. The Japanese government and the World Bank are funding these projects. Also on-going is the ₱135 million expansion project on the Cagayan de Oro port financed by the World Bank.

These completed ports and on-going projects will provide access to domestic and foreign markets benefiting Muslim traders and residents.

Starting 1985, the government will also develop the regional fishing ports in Cagayan de Oro and Davao with proposed funding from the Japanese government.

These projects will be complemented with 102 secondary commercial ports and 56 municipal fishing ports. Its main objective is to induce production in the region, facilitate distribution and marketing of essential commodities among Filipino Muslims.

It is designed to improve the economy in Mindanao region, as well as increase the income of the residents.

Meanwhile, the government has established three sanctuaries for idle ships and huge tankers off Davao Gulf.

The first sanctuary is located in the Western area of Davao Gulf, about 30 miles southwest from Davao city. The area is three miles long and one mile wide. It has a depth of 180 feet.

The second sanctuary is in Bunawa Bay, stretching from Ilang to the mouth of Lasang river in Davao. It is one mile long and being sheltered by hills and vegetation. The depth of the water in the area ranges from 160 feet to 350 feet.

The third site is in Pujada Bay. It is situated between Tataldaga point and Mati lighthouse and its depth varies from 120 to 360 feet.

The government charges a lay up fee of \$60 per day per vessel. This month, for instance, two vessels were in Malalang Bay. They were Finnbeaver, a 34,995 DWT vessel bulk carrier, and Diana Claussen, a 3,150 DWT livestock carrier.

Shipping experts here said the sanctuaries will provide additional income for the Philippine government. Experts urged the government to increase the number of sanctuaries for idle ships. One ideal site for such venture is in Puerto Galera Bay, Oriental Mindoro, they said.

Other probably sites are in New Washington, Aklan; Mamburao, Occ. Mindoro; and Romblon, Romblon.

CSO: 4200/2

ARMY ROLE REDUCED IN CENTRAL MINDANAO

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Sep 82 p 40

[Text]

Maj. Gen. Josephus Q. Ramas, Army commanding general, has ordered Army field commanders in central Mindanao to slow down in their punitive operations and play a supportive role to civil executive officials.

Ramas gave the order during his visit last week to the Cotabato city headquarters of the Central Mindanao Command (Cemcom) under Brig. Gen. Jose P. Magno, Jr. Magno and Commissioner Simeon Datumanong of Region XII took turns in briefing him on the current peace and order situation in the region.

Before the Cemcom

visit, Ramas also visited Marawi city where he was also briefed on the peace and order situation in the area by Lanao del Sur Gov. Homahad Ali Dimaporo and Col. M. Muñoz, acting commander of the 4th Infantry division based in Cagayan de Oro city.

What really surprised him, Ramas told newsmen, was that while local civil officials, mostly Muslims, used to spearhead the move for the withdrawal of military (Army and Constabulary) units from the area, these officials are now making strong representations not only for

the retention of the military units, but also increasing their strength.

Moreover, Ramas said, the anti-military civil officials are now even working hard for the promotion of brigade commanders who are full fledged colonels to the rank of brigadier general.

Ramas said the new attitude of civil officials towards the military was an indication of closer rapport between civil and military officials the same situation does not exist in dissident-infested areas in the Bicol region and in the Kalinga-Apayao area, Ramas observed.

CSO: 4200/2

PHILIPPINES

SOLDIERS, OTHERS SLAIN BY NPA IN ZAMBOANGA ATTACK

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 29 Sep 82 p 6

[Text]

ZAMBOANGA CITY, Sept. 28

— New People's Army men killed six people, including four soldiers, when they attacked a detachment in remote Siay town in Zamboanga del Sur province.

Rifles, ammunition and other combat equipment were taken from the dead soldiers, whose outnumbered companions were driven off by the 50-strong band, sources said.

The civilian-victims were at the detachment when the 30-minute gun battle occurred.

In Kabasalan, also in Zamboanga del Sur, a nurse was kidnaped by Moro National Liberation Front rebels. They theorized that the victim was taken to attend to the sick and wounded of the MNLF.

IN PAGADIAN CITY, police reported that NPA men gunned down four army troopers and wounded two others in an ambush in Misamic Occidental.

Police said the soldiers were in a jeep patrolling Kalingkingan Monday when insurgents fired on them from both sides. The rebels fled after taking the soldiers' weapons.

Last weekend, an NPA squad shot and killed a head teacher in Kuamalarang, Zamboanga del Sur. Police said the teacher was on his way home from school when attacked. (AFP, AP)

CSO: 4200/16

COLUMNIST QUESTIONS NEED FOR MARTIAL LAW

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Sep 82 pp 6, 8

[Article by Ninez Cacho Olivares]

[Text]

**T**URKEY and thanksgiving day come hand in hand in many American homes. Thanksgiving was first celebrated by the Pilgrims in 1621 in Plymouth, a tiny colony which the Pilgrims referred to as the New World. The colonists depended on the summer crop for their continued existence at Plymouth, and during that year, the harvest was bountiful. The governor sent home men to the forest to shoot wild turkeys to grace the table and thanksgiving was celebrated.

Turkey is a fowl, wild or domesticated. In American slang, turkey means a failure or a flop. When taken in the colloquial sense, with "talk" prefixed to it, talk turkey means to talk bluntly and directly, without subterfuge or circumlocution.

I don't care much for turkey dinners. I don't mind holding conversations with turkeys. But I certainly like to talk turkey, especially on Philippine Thanksgiving Day, which falls today, September 21, the same day martial rule was imposed ten years ago.

In observance of our Thanksgiving Day, all schools nationwide were proclaimed closed for a two-day holiday — purportedly to enable students and teachers to join in the "historic" celebration.

Our minister-in-charge of the Office of Media Affairs, Gregorio Cendaña, came into the picture when he explained that the thanksgiving holidays were working holidays for employees and workers and that their reporting for work can be viewed as an expression of gratitude for the changes brought about by the New Society. I want to know exactly what we Filipinos have to be grateful for on thanksgiving day. So let's talk turkey today.

Should we be grateful that on September 21, 1972 — just like the Pilgrims in Plymouth who went into the forest to hunt for birds for a thanksgiving dinner — military men were fielded to round up Filipinos who were later branded as communists, subversives, seditious newspapermen and enemies of the government? Should we be thankful that the media were fully controlled by the government and no one could voice or articulate the silent pleas of those placed in a coop? The same persons who languished for months and some for years in detention cells without being formally charged?

Should we be grateful for losing our voices, and for losing some of our rights and basic freedoms? Or should we give thanks for the suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus?

Should gratitude be expressed for the jailing of some of our constitutional delegates who were still in the process of framing the 1973 constitution?

But perhaps we should be thankful for what martial rule has done for the Filipinos. It purportedly cleansed the country of rioting, anarchy and chaos, mostly perpetuated, we are told by communist elements. And yet, during President Quirino's time, weren't the *Hukbalahaps* — the Filipino leftists — right at Manila's doorsteps? Why then wasn't martial rule imposed by President Quirino? The hukks were subdued by Magsaysay and the Armed Forces without the necessity of martial law.

Or perhaps we should express our gratitude for the emergence of a New Society, which had sought to instill discipline in the Filipino; which disbanded private armies; dismantled old political parties; abolished the Senate and Congress and did away with the Oligarchs that the old society was reportedly famous for? But Mr. Cendana, have the Filipinos learned national discipline? If they have not, where was the change? Have the old private armies been replaced by a new military elite? True, the old oligarchs are gone, but haven't new ones sprouted?

The old political parties have been eliminated, just like many of the

opposition senators and congressmen have been neutralized. The others have remained: Some are now called assemblymen or ministers or governors and the majority of them are the same old congressmen and senators who knew how to bend with the wind.

Should we give our everlasting thanks for the "historic" occasion that has changed the style of Philippine journalism? The style which now gives hoasanahs and prominent space to the powers that be — that same developmental style that curtails the mediaman's initiative to dig too deeply into political and socio-economic investigative reporting? The same development style of journalism that makes one think and write innocuously so as not to offend the powerful and select?

If I have to express my gratitude and thanks for martial rule in this country, I must know exactly what I should be grateful for, and why.

I'll eat turkey, if the "historic occasion" will be proven in history as turkey. But before I sit at a dinner table and express my gratitude on this our Thanksgiving Day, Mr. Cendana, I suggest we drop the gobbledegook and talk turkey instead.

CSO: 4200/3

COLUMNIST LOOKS BACK ON MARTIAL LAW

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Sep 82 pp 6, 8

[Article by Arlene Babst]

[Text]

THE night Martial Law was declared — has it been ten years? — I was a neophyte editorial assistant on the staff of *Pace* magazine of *The Evening News*, and tagging along with the paper's police reporter to check a report that a nearby gas station had just been robbed.

I had been on the job just four months and three weeks, having signed on in "the real world" May 1, 1972, two weeks after graduating from college. Going to cover a crime story, and late at night yet, was the height of reckless daring and smacked properly of dedication to the lofty ideals of journalism. I was dreadfully excited and too adventurous to be frightened. I thought to myself, Boy, a real live robbery! As if that had been the most significant event happening in the entire archipelago that night.

I was wrong, of course, as I found out the next morning when Kit Tatad was all over the radio and television announcing the declaration of Martial Law.

My own paper was shut down along with all the others. My short-lived budding career was aborted at precisely mid-pregnancy. That gas station robbery had been small fry indeed compared to this story — Martial Law was definitely the most significant event not only of that

night but of the next ten years.

The changes have been enormous. But few of us Filipinos really know this. Because it seems that not much really changed — those with money and power, outside of the Lopezes, the Roceses, the political opposition, weren't affected all that much except that a dozen new names quickly came up to share some of that money and power. And those with very little of either, which covers practically everyone whose name wasn't Marcos, Romualdez, Enrile, assorted Marcos-Romualdez relatives, as well as the Sorianos, Zobels and various rich Chinese, weren't affected all that much either except that soon they were able to get jobs as Metro Aides, or join the Kabataang Barangay.

Filipinos lived. They died, too, in numbers perhaps no one will ever verify accurately because the communications system and media had been decommissioned and then systematically controlled, so that for years, you could not rely on reports received from such sources. Rumor mongering had to be decreed a crime when the hunger for news and the credibility gap both became epidemic in scale.

Now the changes have become institutionalized, to a great and perhaps unnerving extent. Only a handful of constitution experts know how our present constitution works, but the changes in the constitution are institutionalized. The very structure of government has

been drastically revised and the structural changes institutionalized, but I'll bet the average Filipino still hasn't absorbed the difference between Parliament and the old Senate/Congress.

Even the atmosphere of subservience has become institutionalized — does anyone remember, for instance, that the Prime Minister of our country is also on this state visit currently wending its way through the United States? It's a ticklish question but, technically, who has the higher rank — the Prime Minister or the First Lady? Was he just her Official Escort to Saudi Arabia when she went to the King's funeral, and is that why now, on this state visit, he has hardly been heard of or seen? Perhaps he should quit his dual role as Finance Minister so there's less confusion in protocol; he seems to get conveniently demoted to just that office every now and

then instead of staying put as Prime. But, yes, the institutionalized changes wrought by Martial Law have extended even to the psychological acceptance of Who's Boss Around Here, for you, me and the Prime Minister.

Don't look at me for any Ten Year Summary on how 50 million of us fared under Martial Law. You'll need far more than four hundred words for that.

Someday, it'll have to be written, though. For future generations, for other countries, for those born in 1972 who today know nothing of how it was before Sept. 21, 1972.

And even for ourselves, those of us who already had some measure of thought and feeling when our country changed so drastically — and yet remained awfully much the same. The same in the fight for money and power, I mean, while Filipinos live — and die.

CSO: 4200/3

PHILIPPINES

PRESS FREEDOM QUESTIONED

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 11-12 Sep 82 pp 1, 11

[Text] Manila--Two opposition assemblymen who spoke before a gathering of publishers held in Manila took potshots on the Marcos regime and the state of the press in the country.

Pusyon Bisaya assemblyman Mariano Logarta and Reuben Canoy of Mindanao Alliance both asserted that the press in the Philippines is not free. Logarta, for his part, said the press has exchanged its birthright.

Logarta also noted an apparent deterioration of the press. He said it has abdicated its role of molding public opinion and instead paged crime, sex, smut and other sensational items.

Logarta said the press is not competing for excellence.

According to Logarta, the press has neglected its duty of molding public opinion relevant to the problem of high prices, abuses of government officials and other vital issues.

Reuben Canoy who followed the Pusyon Bisaya assemblyman also bewailed that the press in the country is not entirely free. He reasoned out that this condition abets rumors and misconceptions in the minds of the people.

The suppression of information has disastrous effects both to media and the government, Canoy averred.

The Mindanao Alliance assemblyman admonished the publishers and media men to be imbued with initiative, vigor, independence so that they can acquire and develop credibility.

Logarta and Canoy were among the guest speakers in the national convention of Philippine Publishers Association of the Philippines (PAPI) held September 7-8 at Silahis International Hotel in Manila. PAPI has at present in its roster a total of 1,420 members. It is headed by Kerima Polotan Tuvera.

CSO: 4200/5

COLUMNIST ATTACKS 'TIMID' PRESS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by Apolonio Batalla]

[Text]

ONE of these days some struggling young scholar may come up with an authoritative study of Philippine print media. It would only be a gesture of fairness to all, for the detection of a prevailing weakness or of strength would be fairness. But perhaps more importantly all the aspects of the print media ought to be discussed. That would also be fairness.

What has happened all too frequently is that just one or two aspects of the output are given prominence by sweeping generalizations.

For example, it is often said that the media before martial law were free-wheeling or excessively free, while the press nowadays is too timid.

It is also often said that media are fond of crime and sex.

It may be a sign of the times that in generalizing about the press, people confine themselves to the output that has to do with politics, or precisely, to the political commentaries.

Comments, whether they take the form of editorials or columns, on political and economic issues, make up only a small portion of press output. Even if we include the isolated comments on current issues by people not connected with media,

commentaries are far from being synonymous to media.

If total media output is mistaken for commentaries, it may be because those who fail to make the distinction yearn for more press freedom and the only way they can express this hidden desire is to concentrate on the political issues and make a comparison between before, during and after martial law.

At the back of that is timidity of a high order. Either that or appalling ignorance.

The output of the press is made up of many many things — news, comments on the news, entertainment, gossip, historical pieces, background material. There is news about the domestic government, foreign news, news about the entertainment world and sports, and news makes up most of the output of the daily newspapers.

But the dailies are only part of the press. We have to include the weeklies and the monthlies and the outputs of those journals are of a different complexion.

Regardless of the epoch, much of the output of the media depends on the nature and tempo of national activity.

One of the reasons, the generalizers refer to the press of pre-martial law days as a free-wheeling one is the political activity in the Congress, which was a rich source of political news.

There was active political opposition and the members of the opposition in both houses were many. Most of the members of Congress aimed for daily media exposure, for they believed that their survival greatly depended on publicity.

What the members of Congress said and did was reflected in the press. As a consequence, the press itself became lively.

Today, there are only a few opposition members in the Batasan. Most members belong to the majority, and each member cannot be as publicity-conscious as his counterpart before martial law because he is working under a semi-parliamentary system.

Besides, he is afraid of being accused of trying to upstage the palace.

Now, if the activity at the Batasan is low, what is there to report?

Yet the press output on other aspects of government is lively. There has always been a stream of scandals, anomalies detected, investigations, new complaints, firefights in the provinces, innovations in government, good and bad economic news, and so on.

The faithful reader is likewise posted on the latest news that have to do with the careers and personal lives of the relatively few people in the entertainment world.

Who is living-in with whom? Which couple have been reconciled or separated? What is her latest movie? And so on *ad nauseam* (to a few but not to many housewives).

The press has also been rather attentive to sports. It is a tribute to the Philippine press that through the years it has developed truly good sports writers.

They did not become good by being timid.

CSO: 4200/3

PHILIPPINES

RP REVERTS TO IMF PROGRAM IN '83

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 22 Sep 82 p 12

[Article by Loreto Cabanes]

[Text]

The Philippines will probably come under a new stand-by arrangement with the International Monetary Fund early next year, just a year after she graduated from the last arrangement which expired last December.

Final discussions on a new stand-by credit arrangement with the IMF for a facility of SDR 150 million (equivalent to \$180 million) will resume by the last quarter of this year, according to Central Bank Governor Jaime C. Laya.

Laya expects the IMF to approve the Philippine request for a new stand-by credit line by the end of this year or early next year.

This means that proceeds from the new facility could be used by the country to shore

up her balance of payments position for 1983, leaving the estimated \$700 million BOP deficit this year to be financed from the proceeds of medium and long-term loans coming in this year and from portion of existing reserves.

Laya said that a BOP shortfall of the size estimated by the Central Bank for 1982 could be financed from the existing foreign exchange resources of the country even if the IMF credit line being sought by the Philippines is not made available during this year.

He said the Philippines has an existing foreign exchange resources of over \$3.0 billion which are more than sufficient to meet the expected BOP

shortfall this year. This consists of \$2.5 billion in international reserves, which are equivalent to five months' imports, and stand-by credit lines of \$525 million from various foreign commercial banks.

These standby-credit lines from various commercial banks have been existing since 1980, when its size was reduced from \$1 billion, and will run up to 1987, although a portion of it will mature in 1984.

A new stand-by line from the IMF would mean the Philippines will again have to comply with an economic program closely watched by the IMF.

But monetary authorities are not too particular about the

close supervision IMF plays on such a program because even now that the Philippines is not under any stand-by credit arrangement with the fund she has been closely aligning her programs with previous IMF targets.

In 1976, the Philippines entered into a three year (1976-1978) extended arrangement with the IMF. Primarily intended to improve the country's balance of payments position, the program was undertaken by the "second oil shock" of 1978.

As a result, the BOP turned out to be in the red, forcing the country to enter into a one-year (1979) stand-by arrangement, which was followed by a two-year (1980-81) stand-by arrangement.

CSO: 4200/3

PHILIPPINES

MILITARY SHIFTS TO CIVIC ACTION

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 13 Sep 82 pp 3, 9

[Text] Camp Olivas, Pampanga--(PNA)--Constabulary and police authorities in Central Luzon have suspended their military operations and shifted to massive civic action activities in their antidissidence drive in the region.

Brig. Gen. Vicente E. Eduardo, regional three P.C. commander said that the drive includes dialogue with barangay folk in all known dissident infested areas in Central Luzon.

Eduardo said that the military's intensified civic action program launched early last month has so far solicited the people's support to the government's development programs.

The current drive also has resulted in the surrender of at least 1,200 supporters and sympathizers and supporters People's Army (NPA), including some of its regular members in the provinces of Bataan, Tarlac, Zambales and Nueva Ecija.

Earlier, about 1,000 NPA sympathizers and supporters have surrendered to the constabulary in Bataan and Nueva Ecija, Eduardo said.

The new police civic action program also includes civil relations projects, intelligence operations, home defense service and small scale military tactical operations.

Eduardo explained that he ordered the intensification of civic action activities in Central Luzon as a counteraction move to eliminate or minimize some contributing factors to the growth of the dissidence movement in certain areas in the region.

The regular dialogues in the barangay which is part of the military civic action program involves the participation of officials of various civil government agencies stationed in the provinces.

In Bataan, Lt. Col. Benjaminio Feliciano, provincial PC commander, has reported that his commands civic action program in the province has demoralized the NPA rank resulting in the surrender of some of its supporters including a ranking commander and his wife.

The PC project in Bataan Tel. No. 6 21 24 ment of a number of former NPA sympathizers in some industrial firms at the Bataan Export Processing Zone in Mariveles, Feliciano said. [as published]

PHILIPPINES

ZAMBALES NPA PROBLEM ASSESSED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Sep 82 p 5

[Text]

OLONGAPO CITY,  
Sept. 16 — Most of the sympathizers of the New People's Army (NPA) in the provinces of Zambales, Bataan, and Tarlac are farmers forced by the NPA to join the rebels.

This was disclosed by Lt. Col. Reynaldo Berroya, Metrodiscom commander of this city in an interview in Camp Maquinava.

He said three remote areas of the province of Zambales infiltrated by the NPA, are Sta. Cruz, Botolan, and Cabangan.

It was gathered that NPA conducts regular indoctrination sessions for the farmers.

Lt. Col. Ceferino Tanagan, provincial commander of Iba, Zambales, said that despite the presence of subversives in the province, the situation is

under control. He said the two NPA commanders operating in the whole province of Zambales are commander Pablo Santos alias "Belding" and commander Marcelo Garcia, alias "Celo," while operating in Olongapo city is commander Rafael Salas, alias "Bilog."

The residents said that no amount of military operation can check the growth of the NPA in the areas only honest-to-goodness efforts to uplift the living conditions of the masses through such programs as the KKK can solve the economic and social problems in the rural areas.

Since he took over as provincial commander of Zambales, Tanagan has figured in nine encounters with rebels killing several of them. (D. Rodelas)

CSO: 4200/3

PHILIPPINES

AMBUSHES, SHOOTING INCIDENTS REPORTED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 14 Sep 82 pp 1, 10

[Text]

Fourteen persons, including two Army officers, a town vice-mayor, and seven civilians, were killed and seven were wounded in ambushes and shooting incidents in five provinces and one southern city, it was reported yesterday.

In Pasig, Metro Manila, Metrocom operatives arrested five suspected dissidents and confiscated grenades and subversive documents from them.

Five New People's Army members were also arrested by PC elements, while 517 NPA sympathizers surrendered and took their oath of allegiance to the government in Camarines Sur.

A battalion engineer and dentist, along with two enlisted men, were killed when they were ambushed by New People's Army men in Bato, Camarines Sur, at 7:45 a.m. last Sunday.

Killed were Lt. Col. Jose M. Laberento, commander of the 51st AFP engineering battalion under Brig. Gen. Semeon

Ver; Major Roberto Yap, the battalion dentist; and two enlisted men identified as T/Sgt. Teodoro Rosario and S/Sgt. Reynaldo Gonzales, driver.

The four were on the way to the Bata church when they were ambushed in barangay San Roque, Bato, Camarines Sur. The four died on the spot.

The engineering combat battalion is stationed in Salvacion, Bato, to construct roads and bridges, while the dental battalion services is doing civic action work, providing free medical care to Bicol residents.

A PAF plane flew the bodies of the victims to Villamor airport yesterday afternoon. They now lie at Mt. Carmel chapel in Libis, Quezon city. (Owen Masa-ganda)

Metrocom operatives arrested five suspected dissidents in a raid on a suspected underground house in Pasig, Metro Manila, last

Saturday, the Ministry of Defense announced yesterday.

Maj. Gen. Prospero A. Olivas, Metrocom commanding general, identified the five suspects as Millette Soriano, Simplicio Animo, Jose Britanico, Edwin Pernecita, and Efran Acebedo Canena.

They were found in the house at 526 M. Diaz street, Pineda, Pasig, when the operatives searched it with a search warrant issued by Judge Luis Peña of the Rizal circuit criminal court.

Olivas said two fragmentation grenades and subversive documents were confiscated from the suspects.

The five are now being investigated at Metrocom headquarters in Camp Crame.

In a related report, elements of the 60th HC battalion arrested five New People's Army members in barangay Malansag, Camarines Sur, last Wednesday.

Brig. Gen. Rene Cruz, commander of Region V, said the five are Noe Albuero alias Ka Bokles, Jaime Fernandez, Jose Navarro alias Ka Joe, Marcial Albuero alias Ka Nanding, and David de los Santos alias Ka Rodel.

CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY, Sept. 14—Three government troopers were killed, while a member of the Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF) was wounded when guerrillas ambushed their fuel tanker in sitio San Agustin, Taligaman, Butuan city, at 8 a.m. Saturday.

In a report to Lt. General Fidel Ramos, AFP vice chief of staff and Constabulary chief, and Brig. General Pedro Zafra, regional commander, Lt. Col. Lapulapu Zoicer, provincial commander, said the fatalities were first-class trainees Leonvio Maghanoy, CHDF Joaquin Pedrosa, and Florencio Plances, all of the PC

patrol base stationed in barangay Dugso-kan, Butuan city.

Slightly injured was CHDF Joel Pedroza, who subsequently engaged the ambushers in the 30-minute gun battle that prevented the NPAs from getting the M-16 rifle of Maghanoy. The rebels, however, got the firearms of the two other fatalities.

Initial investigation disclosed that the government troops were on their way to Ampayao, Butuan city, to get their fuel allocation when they were waylaid.

Meanwhile, the festive celebration of Mabu-jao, Camiguin, was marred by the killing of a man who refused to be searched inside a drinking joint last Saturday.

Major William American, provincial commander, identified the fatality as Henry Cagara of Misamis Oriental. (CANJr.)

CEBU CITY, Sept. 13—A Constabulary soldier and a police-

man were killed while a PC sergeant was wounded when they were ambushed while pursuing the killer of a town mayor in the mountains of Alcantara, Cebu, last Saturday evening.

The Constabulary identified the victims as Constable second class Armando Diguit, 21, of Negros Oriental, assigned with PC Cebu, and Pat. Ellezir Estella, 30, a member of the Balamban police.

Wounded and taken to the city hospital was S/Sgt. Paulino Laspimoso, Jr. of PC Cebu.

Initial reports from Alcantara disclosed that an informant tipped off Sergeant Laspimoso on the presence of Oliver Temblor, killer of Alcantara Mayor Demetrio Romero, in the mountains.

Temblor had earlier ransacked the house of the mayor and carted away an Armalite rifle and a side arm with several bullets. On the eve of the mayor's birth anniversary last Aug. 13, Temblor shot

and killed the mayor while he was talking to a pedicab driver near the town market. (HE)

Two men fatally shot Vice Mayor Lorenzo Buena of Titay, Zamboanga del Sur, at Liang Crossing and Roseller Lim sts. and ran off with Buena's .38 caliber revolver and P5,000 in cash last Friday.

A belated Constabulary report said the gunmen, who remained unidentified, were both armed with .45 caliber pistols.

Investigators said the killing was motivated by business rivalry and robbery.

A Constabulary sergeant, a barangay captain, and a member of a civilian home defense force were killed, and six others wounded, in a shooting incident in a canteen in the public market of Solano, Nueva Vizcaya, last Thursday.

Lt. Col. Miguel Coronel, provincial commander of Nueva Vizcaya based in Bayombong, identified

the fatalities as PC M/Sgt. Carlos Mabasa, Barangay Captain Benjamin Licayan, and an unidentified member of the civilian home defense force.

Coronel identified the wounded as S/Sgt. Lovino Mabasa and S/Sgt. Manuel Egaban, both Army soldiers; Delie Mercado, Victoria Dumatac, Virgilio Mangisil, and an unnamed customer at the canteen.

According to Coronel's report, Army sergeant Mabasa, and Ugaban were pacifying Licayan and his two other companions in the Wenceslao canteen inside the Solano public market at about 8:30 p.m. last Thursday.

After being pacified, Licayan was advised to go home. However, Licayan returned minutes later with a carbine and fired at everyone inside the canteen.

Although wounded, Army Sergeants Mabasa and Ugaban fired back at Licayan, killing him on the spot.

CSO: 4200/4

PHILIPPINES

NPA LAIR RAIDED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 14 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Mel Parale]

[Text] Government operatives raided over the weekend two dissident hide-outs believed to be command posts for urban terrorism and rounded up two groups of suspected terrorists still in possession of explosives, guns and subversive documents.

The military appeared to have broken up a vital link between rebels sent for urban missions and their leaders hiding in outlying areas with the arrest of the suspects, all identified with the New People's Army, the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

The first group, composed of five persons, was rounded up in a raid in a house on Diaz st. in Pasig.

The members, now detained at Camp Crame, were identified by the Metrocom as Simplicio Animo, Jose Britanico, Edwin Pernecita, Millete Soriano and Efren Canena.

Found in their possession were grenades and volumes of subversive documents.

Camp Crame withheld information elicited from the suspects during investigation.

Sources indicated, however, that the suspects gave statements implicating certain dissident leaders in plots to sow terror in urban areas, notably Metro Manila.

The second group, also composed of five rebel suspects, was rounded up in a raid in a house in the railroad town of Libmanan, Camarines Sur.

The members, brought to the 60th PC battalion headquarters, were identified as Noe Albuelo alias "Ka Bokles," Jaime Fernandez, Jose Navaroza, alias "Ka Joe," Marcial Albuelo alias "Ka Nanding," and David delos Santos, alias "Ka Rodel."

In Makati, a suspected member of a Cebu-based gunrunning syndicate believed responsible for the proliferation of loose firearms in Metro Manila was arrested by the police.

Brig. Gen. Ruben P. Escarcha, Southern Police District superintendent, identified the suspect as Alquin O. Ormoc, 21, of 2485 Radium st., San Andres.

CSO: 4200/4

SUBVERSIVES PLANNED TO POISON CITY WATER

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 12 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Mel Parale]

**[Text]** GOVERNMENT agents have uncovered a plan of subversive elements to poison the watermains of the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage Authority which supply the water needs of Metro Manila's eight million residents.

The scheme was part of the overall strategy of subversives to stir chaos and de-stabilize the economy, military authorities said yesterday.

Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, said deaths could have been widespread had the sabotage plan been not thwarted in time.

Ver said the same mode of security for MWSS watermains is being maintained by the armed forces for other government installations against sabotage by subversive elements.

Documents seized in various raids have shown that the plot to foment unrest in the country this month would be carried out through nationwide strikes, terror bombings, and assassinations.

Ver said the plot has been defused

with the arrest of known brains.

He said it was doubtful the remaining suspects who are still at large could be capable of carrying out the plot with the arrest of their leaders.

"The military has picked up 42 of the 68 persons linked to the plot. This means that 26 more suspects are still unaccounted for," Ver said.

Ver did not rule out the possibility that some of those arrested in the crackdown against anti-government plotters would be freed soon.

He said the release of those qualified was being delayed by their lawyers "who keep on seeking postponements in the trial of their clients."

He said Felixberto Olalia Sr., president of the Kilusang Mayo Uno who was among those arrested, may be released because of old age. Olalia is 79 years old.

The KMU which Olalia heads has been tagged as a communist front.

CSO: 4200/4

PHILIPPINES

LIBYA READY TO AID IN MINDANAO'S DEVELOPMENT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Sep 82 p 13

[Article by Roy C. Sinfuego]

[Text]

During an interview with this correspondent Libyan Ambassador to the Philippines Moustafa M. Dreiza underscored his country's good intentions in helping pave the way for the final and peaceful solution of the Mindanao conflict. Dreiza also said that the Libyan government, through the leadership of Colonel Maumar Khadaffy, is ready to supply the Philippines all its oil requirements.

"My country is ready to pour unlimited economic assistance to your country especially for the development of Southern Philippines not only to alleviate the life of the Muslims but the Christians as well." Dreiza stressed.

\* \* \*

Mindanao leaders keep asking where the annual budget programmed for the rehabilitation of former Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) rebels were spent. This money, sources said, was set aside under Presidential Memorandum Order 516. Former rebel commanders and their followers who are beneficiaries of this fund are demanding an accounting of this money since many of them were never given assistance.

Some ₱10.2-million were reported to have already been released but civil and military officials denied having been allotted funds for distribution to the former rebels.

CSO: 4200/4

PHILIPPINES

WORLD BANK PLANS LOANS FOR '83

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 10 Sep 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

TORONTO, Canada, Sept. 9 — Prime Minister Cesar Virata said Tuesday Philippine foreign debts are manageable and the country's development programs are assured of financing by the World Bank.

In talks with leaders of the Filipino community here Tuesday night, Virata said the World Bank was ready to give \$1.2 billion in development loans to the Philippines next year.

He said the World Bank fully supports the Philippines' development program.

\* \* \*

THE PRIME MINISTER also disputed reports appearing in some sectors of the Western press about the alleged seriousness of the Philippine debt problem.

He said the financial crisis facing Mexico will not happen to the Philippines because of the Philippine

policy to limit its foreign borrowing to 20 percent of foreign exchange receipts.

"We have been compared before to Vietnam, Iran, and sometimes Argentina, and now we are being compared to Mexico. But I don't think it (Mexico's financial crisis) will happen in the Philippines," he said.

He said the total borrowings allowed by the Monetary Board this year are limited to \$2.4 billion.

Virata, head of the Philippine delegation attending the annual International Monetary Fund World Bank meeting here, said the Philippines appears to have more debts than other countries because it registers all its foreign borrowings while other countries do not. (PNA)

CSO: 4200/4

PHILIPPINES

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS DIP

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 24 Sep 82 p 10

[Text]

**FOREIGN** investments as well as the number of newly-registered corporations with foreign equity dropped sharply last month compared to the July figures, according to statistics of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Of the total foreign investments, approximately 87 percent or P2.8 million were pumped in by 43 new corporations, down by over 50 percent from the previous month's investments of P5.9 million.

The number of registrants were also down by 10, or 20.7-percent decrease from the July level of 53 firms.

By sectoral distribution, the bulk of the foreign investments went to the service sector accounting for 82.1 percent of the total foreign equity, or about P2.3 million.

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THE industrial sector accounted for 15 percent

of the contribution or about P400,000, while the agricultural sector poured in only three percent.

Investors from the Middle East led all other foreign nationals in terms of investments made, with contributions amounting to P784,000 channelled to the service sector, particularly in financing, insurance, real estate and business services.

Following closely are the Asian investors with P745,000 equity contributions found also in the service sector with preference in the wholesale and retail business.

Third with P496,000 were the Chinese who also channeled their investments to the wholesale and retail trade, while fourth were the Japanese with investments of P419,000 found in the industrial sector, specially in the manufacturing industry.

*R. Magallanes*

CSO: 4200/5

SOFTER IMF TERMS EYED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 24 Sep 82 p 9

[Article by George T. Nervez]

[Text]

THE government will seek more liberal terms from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) at the resumption of negotiations for a new standby credit of about \$200 million.

Central Bank Gov. Jaime C. Laya told financial executives recently that the tendency of the IMF to harden the conditionality of its loans is out of line, given the prevailing economic conditions.

The CB head did not mention the conditions set by the IMF on its loans but he indicated "heavy emphasis on uniform and rigid prescriptions on domestic demand."

He also referred to the period of adjustment allowed by the IMF as a condition for its loans.

Laya said recently that negotiations with the IMF for a standby credit of about \$200 million have resumed, and approval of the loan is expected later this year or early 1983.

Proceeds from the standby line will be used to shore up the

country's balance of payments position in 1983.

THE COUNTRY had been under close monitoring by the IMF in the past two years ending last December when it availed itself of the Fund's standby credit facilities.

"We regret the IMF's heavy emphasis on uniform and rigid prescriptions on domestic demand which proved ineffective in overcoming problems caused by external factors," Laya said.

"We feel that the tendency of the Fund to harden the conditionality of its loans is out of line, given the prevailing economic conditions," Laya said in a recent speech.

He said that the IMF must consider that the huge imbalance now facing developing countries are structural in nature and stem mainly from pressures outside their control.

Furthermore, the time frame of adjustment should be based on the concept of a sustainable balance of payments position over the medium term, Laya added.

CSO: 4200/5

## PHILIPPINES

### PESO TO FLOAT FREELY

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Sep 82 p 12

[Text]

The Central Bank does not intend to intervene in the free float of the peso in the foreign exchange market, ruling out a "dirty float" for the Philippine currency to artificially arrest its continuing decline against the US dollar.

Answering a question during the open forum after his speech yesterday before the regular meeting of the Financial Executive Institute of the Philippines (FINEX), Central Governor Jaime C. Laya stated categorically that the peso would be allowed to seek its own level freely in the foreign exchange market.

Laya said that keeping the value of the peso at an artificial level by means of a CB intervention in the foreign exchange market was not in line with the overall long-range goal of achieving balance in the external accounts.

He added that an artificial exchange rate for the peso would only encourage importers to import more than they require and thereby further aggravate the imbalance in the country's external accounts.

The country's external accounts have chronically registered deficits, resulting in consistent deficit in the balance of payments due to the huge oil bill the country is paying. Laya said that this imbalance in the external account was being addressed to by the government's structural adjustment program involving energy and industry.

Laya said that the Central Bank will continue to maintain what it calls as the "flexible" peso-dollar rate under which the Philippine currency would be allowed to seek its own value in the free market for foreign exchange.

Under this policy, the peso has gradually but consistently been depreciating against the American dollar, from ₱8.20 to US\$1 at the start of the year to ₱8.65 to US\$1 yesterday.

Laya however pointed out that the peso's depreciation has been brought about more by the appreciation of the American currency than by a deterioration of the Philippine external balance.

In fact, he said the degree of peso's decline in relation to the dollar has been much less than that of currencies of other industrialized countries like the pound sterling, deutschmark, and French franc. He added that, in relation to the Japanese yen, the peso appreciated.

In terms of trade weighted exchange rate, the peso showed only a small rate of depreciation, Laya

said, as against its depreciation in terms of the American dollar.

The flexible exchange rate policy, he pointed out was necessary to maintain the competitiveness of the Philippine export.

A gradual depreciation, he added, was a better alternative to a sudden major devaluation.

Answering another question, Laya said the CB always stands ready to extend liquidity assistance to any bank or non-bank which encounter problems in meeting payments to depositors.

He reiterated the existing CB policy in answer to a question about what the CB was doing about the mounting number of bank loans which have turned into "problem loans" due to financial difficulties encountered by a growing number of corporations.

CSO: 4200/4

PHILIPPINES

FORMER MNLF LEADERS VOICE COMPLAINTS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Sep 82 p 9

[Text]

ZAMBOANGA CITY, Sept. 23 — A group of former high-ranking Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) commanders from Region 9 denounced today what they called the "deliberate tactics" to bar them from occupying key posts in the regional government.

Southern command (Southcom) chief Maj. Gen. Delfin C. Castro had worked to have some former MNLF commanders appointed to key positions in the LTP and the BP. But holdover chairman Ulbert Tugung of the Lupong Tagapagpaganap ng Pook (LTP) charged Castro in the local media with allegedly interfering with the affairs of the regional autonomous government.

Castro said that the appointment of former MNLF leaders in key

positions in the autonomous region is a must "if we want to keep the spirit of the Tripoli agreement."

He said that the appointment of the former MNLF commanders who are now working side-by-side with the government in its development thrusts in Southern Philippines will ensure stability in Mindanao.

"We must not, therefore, prevent them from working in our government to serve the people in the region," Castro explained.

Meanwhile, Gov. Vicente Cerilles of Zamboanga del Sur, told Bulletin that his son, Assemblyman Antonio Cerilles, has withdrawn in the race for the position of the regional assembly speaker in favor of any Muslim assemblyman who may be chosen for it. (Roy C. Sinfuego)

CSO: 4200/4

PHILIPPINES

CHICO RIVER PROJECT HITS SNAG

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 28 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Bontoc, Mt. Province--Implementation of the Government's Chico River dam project in the North Luzon uplands will remain stuck as long as social aspects of the undertaking remain unresolved.

The snag also provides a lesson on what happens when policy-makers in a faraway city unilaterally decide on an undertaking that would cause socio-economic upheaval in localities affected by the project.

This is the conclusion of an on-the-spot study conducted by the Southeast Asia Research Council for Agriculture (SEARCA) which is based in Los Banos, Laguna.

The project hit a standstill when mass action undertaken by hill tribes successfully stopped construction activities. The tribesmen view the project as a threat to their livelihood, their way of life, and their ancestral grounds.

Action of the hill tribes drew worldwide attention explaining entry of SEARCA into the controversy. The SEARCA participation is by way of exercising "good offices" and in relation to its role as a motivator of agricultural development in Southeast Asia.

Headed by Dr. Cipriano Consolacion of the Regional Training Center for Rural Development at Mountain State Agricultural College, the SEARCA study team interviewed tribal people directly affected by the project.

The project calls for the building of three dams (with financial assistance from the World Bank) along the Chico River as a source of electricity and water supply for irrigation systems.

As planned, two of the dams will be located in the jurisdiction of Bontoc and Sadanga towns in Mt. Province and the third in Kalinga-Apayao province, affecting residents of Tinglayan, Lubuagan and Tabuk municipalities.

From its interview with the villagers, the SEARCA study team reported that there is universal hostility to the undertaking because they believed "it would destroy them."

The team also found that the villagers were not consulted beforehand on the project. This is widely resented by them since they perceive the project would erase them as an ethnic entity.

In addressing the tribes opposition, the team deemed it unfortunate that project implementors failed to involve the local people during the planning stage of the project.

The village people want to participate in development of their villages and are keenly perceptive of efforts or activities which they feel constitute a threat to their livelihoods and way of life, said the team.

The villagers have some demands on the relocation part of the project (while villages are to be moved to new sites to give way to the construction). These include:

- Crops and properties should be assessed accurately and paid for promptly.
- A survey of families affected by the project should be conducted to determine exactly value of crops and properties to be lost to the project.
- Families of those to be relocated should be consulted individually or relocation terms and conditions.
- Development of relocation sites should be done before, during and after relocation with assurance that livelihoods of those to be relocated are not interrupted or prejudiced.
- Indigenous culture of the people affected should be taken carefully into consideration by the project implementors.

CSO: 4200/20

FIRMS SHUT DOWN TO AVOID BROWNOUTS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 16 Sep 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] **SOME** 650 industrial firms have agreed to shut down their factories for eight hours weekly to reduce the adverse effects of power supply shortages.

These firms, which use up at least 200 kilowatts a day, are distributed in 74 industrial circuits of the Manila Electric Company.

The arrangement does not include industrial firms that are connected to commercial and residential circuits as well as commercial establishments which will continue to experience unscheduled brownouts of one to two hours twice a day.

The plan will result in the reduction of power consumption of 150,200 megawatts a day.

The industry ministry reported that "the sentiment of the industrial sector is that a scheduled brownout is 100 percent better than no schedule at all."

It also reported that work or productivity lost during the shut off days may be shifted to off-peak hours, Saturday afternoons or to Sundays.

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**THE PLAN**, however, allows a certain flexibility whereby companies within a circuit can determine for themselves their most feasible schedule and if not according to the plan, such schedule may be exchanged with a neighboring circuit.

The voluntary power reduction is an alternative to unscheduled brownouts which disrupt working schedules and result in lost man-hours.

The plan was worked out by Meralco, the National Power Corp. and the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

The arrangement does not include industrial firms that are connected to commercial and residential circuits as well as commercial establishments which will continue to experience unscheduled brownouts of one to two hours twice a day.

Companies belonging to one circuit must agree on their desired schedules.

NPC and Meralco assured that the brownout situation will improve as a result of the operation of the Kalayaan Pumping Station and the planned maintenance schedule on the thermal generating plants.

CSO: 4200/4

FIREARMS SEIZED IN RAIDS, SEARCHES

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Sep 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] MORE THAN 600 firearms belonging to non-members of the New People's Army, which can equip a whole battalion of combat troops, have been seized by government agents in recent weeks, military authorities disclosed yesterday.

The guns, of different calibers, came from various sources, some belonging to prominent businessmen.

Others were confiscated during searches in various ports of entry in Metro Manila.

Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, said they found the guns hidden in packages of appliances. Some of the firearms stored there were knocked down, to be assembled later, he said.

He declined to comment on whether the seized firearms have connection with a plot of suspected dissident elements to foment unrest in the country this month.

Ver said, however, that three of those arrested in a plot against the government have asked to be made state witness. Their identities were withheld pending the processing of papers for their procedural release.

Ver said no newsman, priest or nun is in the list of 68 persons charged earlier with conspiracy to commit rebellion. Government agents still have to arrest 26 suspects

who are still at large. The other 42 suspects had been picked up and detained.

He said the armed forces can continue securing the country even during the absence of President Marcos who visits the US next week. He said claims of government detractors on their capability to sow unrest is exaggerated.

Brig. Gen. Alexander Felix, AFP civil relations service who assessed AFP contingency plans, said many dissidents continue to give up their arms to start a new life.

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ON THE STATEMENT of Assemblyman Emmanuel Pelaez that he has forgiven his ambushers, Ver said the military will continue its operation to capture and prosecute the ambushers of the Mindanao solon. Ver said Pelaez' decision to forgive his attackers does not bind the military.

He said the military is watching some organizations suspected of being communist fronts. He declined to give details.

He said, however, some organizations have been aggressive in attempts to influence labor ranks and other economic sectors.

CSO: 4200/4

PHILIPPINES

AUSTRALIAN PRIEST CHARGED AS SUBVERSIVE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 25, 29 Sep 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] An Australian priest and four church workers are facing subversion charges after army troopers allegedly seized a grenade, bullets and subversive documents in a raid on a parish convent in Negros Occidental, the defense ministry announced yesterday.

It said the Rev. Brian Gore, a missionary of the Columban Fathers, and the four Filipinos were held for questioning but released later in the presence of a local judge.

An official military report said troopers raided Gore's parish office in Orignao, Kabankalan, near midnight Sept. 23 following intelligence reports claiming top-ranking New People's Army rebels were to meet with him.

Gore was not in the office but troopers, in his absence, claimed to have found a fragmentation grenade, five rounds of .45-caliber ammunition, and "voluminous subversive documents."

The report said Gore and the lay workers were picked up the following day, taken to the provincial military headquarters, but released after "the reglamentary period of custodial investigation."

The defense ministry said military authorities are preparing charges of subversion and illegal possession of explosives against Gore and the four other suspects.

The Rev Denis Mescall, a priest at the Manila office of the Columban Fathers, said Gore has been working in the Philippines for about 10 years and that he originally came from Western Australia. Mescall said about 200 Columban priests of various nationalities are doing missionary work in the Philippines.

Gore is the third member of the Roman Catholic clergy to be arrested by troopers this month for alleged links to rebel groups. Earlier, soldiers arrested a Filipino priest in Davao City.

ARMY REJECTS REMOVAL DEMAND

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Sep 82 p 4

[Text]

ECHAGUE, Isabela, Sept. 20—The Army brigade commander in Northern Luzon has opposed the removal of the military outfit in Kalinga-Apayaao as demanded by Kalinga natives in a recent demonstration in Bontoc, Mountain Province.

Colonel Manuel Ribo, commanding officer of the 1st Army brigade of the 5th Army division based in Gamu, this province, reacted to the demands in an evaluation report to Brig. Gen. Romeo G. Gatan, commanding general of the Northern command.

Gatan had ordered an investigation into the Kalingas' complaints of military

abuses alleged and destruction of private properties in that province, with the view to replacing the army unit in Kalinga Apayaao if the complaints were found true.

In his report, Ribo explained that the natives' demand for the reassignment of the Army outfit in Kalinga-Apayaao was not necessarily due to military abuses and soldiers' destruction of private properties.

The complaints, Col. Ribo said, must have been motivated by the natives' resentment over the relentless campaign the army had been waging against the cultivation of marijuana by a num-

ber of farmers in the province.

The army commander, however, admitted to what he described as "minor" offenses committed by soldiers against civilians, but did not specify the nature of such crimes.

Moreover, Ribo justified the natives' demand for payment for 10 cows which the owners claimed had been killed by soldiers during an encounter between an army unit and a rebel force in Sadanga, Mountain Province last month.

Col. Ribo reported that he had already given the owners ₱7,750 representing full payment for the 10 cows.

CSO: 4200/3

MAJOR ECONOMIC REFORMS URGED BY BUSINESS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Sep 82 p 10

[Article by Adlai J. Amor]

[Text]

TOP PHILIPPINE businessmen have strongly called for major political and economic reforms to curb the growing communist influence in the country.

The normally silent businessmen, members of the Makati Business Club (MBC), headed by Enrique Zobel, said support for communist groups in the country is increasing as inequalities in the distribution of wealth continue to widen.

They cited military estimates that the subversive New People's Army — the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines — now has about 5,000 armed guerillas. Moreover, the NPA, founded 13 years ago, can count on the support of at least 180,000 more people throughout the country.

The businessmen said that while it is true that the Philippines has grown rapidly and continuously over the last 30 years, 70 percent of the households earn less than the average annual income. The annual national average household income exceeded 25,000 pesos (\$2,900) in 1980, which makes the Philippines as a middle-income country by current standards.

"(But) the degree of inequality has been high for some time and there is no indication of any tendency to decline," the club said in its position paper, *Issues and Prescriptions 1982*. "The average income in the top 10 percent is perhaps 20 times the average income in the bottom 10 percent."

Those earning below the national average income belong to the estimated 7.7 million subsistence farmers and agricultural workers in the rural areas.

"The subsistence farmer is the stretcher case of the Philippine economy," said the MBC. The club has been conducting roundtable discussions with the National Defense College, the Development Academy of the Philippines and the Ministry of Budget and Management on what ails the country.

BY CAPITALIZING on the glaring inequalities of wealth and rendering swift justice, the NPA and other communist-inspired groups have succeeded in gaining the support of many of these farmers and rural poor.

They said that the unification of these groups — the New People's Army, the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), the Bangsa Moro Liberation Organization (BMLO) and the militant socialist forces (SOCDEM) — could produce the required "critical mass" of dissidents to dismember the armed forces.

"This could, in turn, whittle down the resources of the national community in a massive security effort, which could divert the precious little resources that the national government has set aside for development purposes," the businessmen said.

They said that what is required is a massive development drive to eliminate rural poverty, thus curbing the growing communist influence in the Philippines.

They claim that government efforts have not been adequate to mobilize the resources of the rural areas — which they call the "sleeping giant of the Philippine economy."

They said that the unfinished land reform program, the dismal failure of rural cooperatives, the lack of agricultural credit, complicated marketing procedures and unrealistic pricing of farm products have conspired to maintain the bondage of most Filipinos to poverty.

They warn that if this bondage is not broken, the peasants will no longer call for land reform or

an improvement of the land tenure system. Instead, they will move into a phase called "revolutionary agrarianism" where they "will seek the redistribution of authority and social prestige." Lands will be seized from present landlords, revolts will break out and the current political machinery will be destroyed. — (*Depthnews Asia*)

CSO: 4200/3

PHILIPPINES

MALNUTRITION CAUSE OF LOW FARMER PRODUCTIVITY

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 28 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] The general belief is that Filipino farmers are lazy, dozing off in between work, planting and harvest. But researchers say they are actually just recuperating from hard labor, compensating with rest the energy they have lost.

A study made by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI) found that rice farmers have a "very low" calorie intake (2,472 kilo calorie) compared to expenditure (3,307 K cal.). Researchers think the discrepancy influences their "low productivity." FNRI director Dr. Josefina Bulatao-Jayme says that "at the peak of the rice farmer's work, he is actually eating less than the energy he exerts." (A kilo calorie is a measurement of the fuel content of the food intake in order to supply enough energy for the day.)

Interestingly, months of virtual unemployment between planting and harvesting serve to balance his energy intake and expenditures throughout the year, enabling the farmer to subsist on subminimal calories during peak months of activity. "The general belief is that farmers are lazy," says Dr. Jayme, "but they're actually just trying to recover from too much energy expenditure and too little intake."

Another interesting finding is that the energy exerted by men is no different from that of women who also do most of the planting jobs. It was also found that riding a water buffalo exerts little energy and is, in fact, part of the farmer's more leisurely activity. Indeed, higher energy use is made while farmers used hand tractors in plowing and harrowing, although a faster handtractor ultimately means less work than the slower water buffalo.

With a total eight to nine hours sleep daily, standing makes up 26 percent of a farmer's daily activities. Standing exerts more energy since it includes most of farming activities, from plowing, and threshing to chopping wood and washing water buffaloes. The farmer's food is mostly freshwater and dried fish, making up 12 percent of his calorie intake. Meat is seldom in the diet, except during festivals and occasions. Fat is often absent and the vegetables are seldom sauteed in lard or vegetable oil. With rice eaten three times a day, two-thirds of their food consists of carbohydrates.

CSO: 4200/20

PHILIPPINES

MILITARY DENIES MASSACRE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 20 Sep 82 p 8

[Text]

**CAMP OLIVAS**, Pamp., Sept. 29 — The Ministry of National Defense reported here today that the massacre last Feb 29 of nine persons in Gapan and Talugtug, Nueva Ecija, was caused by civilian armed men and not the military.

The MND report came from the findings of a human rights committee it formed recently to investigate the alleged participation of the military in these massacres.

Brig. Gen. Vicente Eduardo, commander of the Recom 3, said the committee found no military men involved in the massacre.

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**EDUARDO** said that the alleged

massacre was first denounced during church-sponsored rally in Metro Manila last week.

Those killed in Gapan were Benedicto Bautista, 49; his son Danilo, 17, Jimmy Bautista, one year old, and Normita Bautista, 22.

Other members of the Bautista family who survived the massacre were identified as Restituto and Joselito.

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**KILLED** in Talugtug were Gavino Cenese, David Vergel, Jaime Besis, Fernando Sardan, and Dominador Ramos, all farmers.

Two of the victims' companions

identified as Severino Bela and Gaudencio Dulay, have disappeared mysteriously.

The Bautistas were roused from their sleep by unidentified armed men at dawn of Feb. 25. The victims were showered with bullets.

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**REPORTS** gathered by the committee showed that the Bautista family were suspected by the New People's Army as PC informers.

Mayor Bienvenido Javier said the victims got the ire of the local dissidents because of their failure to continue their financial support to them. — RMD

CSO: 4200/20

NUR MISUARI INTERVIEWED ON MOROLAND

London ARABIA: THE ISLAMIC WORLD REVIEW in English Sep 82 pp 20, 21

[Interview with Nur Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front; date and place not given]

[Text]

What are the prospects at the present time for a peaceful settlement to the Moro problem, in your estimation?

As a matter of policy, the MNLF never discounts the possibility of a peaceful settlement. But experience shows that unless the attitude of the Manila government is changed – or, better still, Marcos and his repressive regime go – peace will elude our grasp and the war can only escalate.

Besides, considering the war's colonial character and the experiences of the world's struggling colonised people, one can only expect to see the same pattern as in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other regions. That is, only when the entire Bangsamoro homeland of Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu (Lupah-Sug and Tawi-Tawi) and Palawan is completely liberated and decolonised can there be a genuine settlement to the Moro problem.

Manila asserts that the insurgency in Mindanao has grown weaker. How do you assess the military position in Mindanao-Sulu?

The scale of fighting in some areas may have gone down considerably, and casualties reduced accordingly. But overall the fighting continues, and more areas are getting involved in it than were, say, before the ceasefire in 1977.

There is now fighting in the island province of Palawan. The MNLF has renewed the resistance in Davao Norte and Davao Oriental, that fell away after the Tripoli accords in 1976 and the withdrawal of our forces from such areas. We have also opened up in the provinces of Misamis Occidental, north of Zamboanga del Sur and del Norte, and in the northern and eastern Mindanao provinces of Agusan and Surigao.

Areas like Tawi-Tawi, Lupah Sug, Basilan, Zamboanga, Lanao, Cotabato and Davao del Sur are resisting stoutly. Previously, MNLF armed resistance covered barely two thirds of the Bangsamoro national homeland, but now the whole Bangsamoro nation, including many cities, is resisting more and more intensely.

How has the situation of Muslims in the southern Philippines changed in recent years?

The Muslim communities have consolidated their position. In the course of the war, defenceless communities have acquired some capacity to defend their lives and properties – unlike before when they were totally exposed to the military onslaught of the government-backed Ilaga terror gang and, during martial law, the genocide campaign of the colonial armed forces.

Economically, however, the people are being pauperised, especially now that some generals and their associates among corrupt Manila officials, like Defence Minister Enrile and Madame Marcos, are reportedly monopolising the coconut, fishing and other basic industries that underpin our people's livelihood.

Even the barter trade between the Bangsamoro homeland and the state of Sabah is being manipulated, by those colonial officials and their bedfellows among the generals who are opposing all peaceful initiatives to end the war to ensure that their economic monopoly of the region goes on. Muslim fishermen from many families who have fished for generations, for instance, have been waylaid or massacred by the occupation forces – and replaced by Filipinos from outside and some foreign fishermen, particularly from Japan. Those who survived the repression have fled to Sabah,

Malaysia, and even to the neighbouring islands of Indonesia.

Manila's much-vaunted economic development programme is just eyewash. There is much more destruction than construction going on in the Bangsamoro homeland today.

**What support is the MNLF receiving from the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and from Muslim countries?**

The MNLF has received some humanitarian, financial and technical assistance from the OIC and certain Muslim countries. This, however, is only modest, a token of their solidarity with our just cause. We would welcome a significant increase. Now, as in the past, we rely on the support of the heroic *gaosbaogbog* to sustain the momentum of our armed resistance.

**Manila has often spoken of a possible tie-up between the New People's Army and the MNLF, and MNLF links with Marcos's political opponents. What is your comment?**

The alleged tie-up between the MNLF and the NPA or certain political opponents of the regime has been conjured up by Marcos and used as a bogey to gain more assistance from the US, and in the hope of isolating our people and revolution from the Islamic world – particularly the neighbouring Muslim countries in southeast Asia and certain fundamentalist Arab countries in the Middle East and Africa.

But this has only deceived the Reagan administration, which is pouring in more and more money to support the Marcos anti-democratic dictatorship and beef up its genocidal campaign in our homeland.

However, the National Democratic Front, of which the NPA is a leading member, has declared its recognition and support of our people's right to self-determination and independence.

We welcome such a declaration. Now, as for the anti-Marcos groups in Manila and overseas, including those in the US and Europe, some express outright support for self-determination and independence and have even conferred with me in Dakar, Tripoli, Damascus and Jeddah to convey their support.

However, there are still some opposition groups who could not accept the principle of self-determination and independence of peoples and nations, and would only go as far as political autonomy. I have met Sergio Osmena III, Congressman Daza, Senator Manglapus, Senator Aquino, Senator Macea and former President Diosdado Macapagal. I have also had talks with anti-Marcos militants aimed at a better understanding of each other's aims. But

no formal agreements were made, and there is no coordination of action.

**Is it possible that the MNLF will settle for a federal system under a revised Philippines Constitution, or any other alternative to secession?**

Federation will not offer any permanent or durable peace to our people. We are fighting to win lasting peace and freedom for our nation. We know that this is in the best interests of the Filipino people. Any arrangement that entails perpetual colonial domination of our people cannot guarantee the peace and freedom we seek. Only the complete freedom and independence that come with the recognition of our right to self-determination and the sovereignty of the Bangsamoro Republic can ensure a permanent solution. Hence, federation will not be acceptable to our people.

Furthermore, we do not recognise the validity of the Philippines Constitution in any part of our homeland. To us, it is an alien constitution. Our people have prepared their own provisional interim constitution, which was drafted by the National Parliament of the Bangsamoro people in 1977.

This draft constitution embodies the ideals of our nation and our Islamic culture and civilisation. The final constitution will come after the final victory is won.

**What is your vision of life in an independent Bangsamoro homeland?**

Life will certainly be different from what obtains there nowadays under Philippine colonialism. We shall establish a regime of freedom and democracy for all, recognising both the rights of the dominant Muslim people and the other indigenous elements.

Also, it is our duty to recognise the full economic, social, religious and political rights of the Filipino colonial settlers who are willing to wholeheartedly accept the authority of the new independent government and, accordingly, renounce their Filipino citizenship. Otherwise, they will be treated as foreign nationals under the lawful jurisdiction of the sovereign and independent Bangsamoro government.

Furthermore, we shall abolish the present colonial economic and financial system to ensure our people fully benefit from our national wealth. It is meaningless to talk of freedom and democracy when our people are crushed by exploitation and abject poverty. The new independent government will deploy our nation's sovereign power and authority and systematically tap the natural resources of our land and seas to the benefit of all our people, irrespective of their religious, social, and political outlook.

## PHILIPPINES

### COLUMNIST QUESTIONS PRESS FREEDOM

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Sep 82 pp 6, 12

[Article by Arlene Babst]

[Text]

THE Philippine press would be free if it could do investigative reporting on the financial status of top government officials, including those occupying the offices of the Presidency, the Cabinet, the Batasan, the mayoralties and the military.

The Philippine press would be free if it could have reported comprehensively on such controversial cases as the Anido case, the Manotoc case, the Pelaez case.

The Philippine press would be free if it could act as the public's watchdog in the handling of government contracts, especially when the firms involved are known to be particularly close to any of the powers that be, whether in government, the military or big business.

The Philippine press would be free if it could, to a reasonable extent, print differing views to those expressed by the First Lady. To his credit as a statesman and a gentleman, the President is more cricket in this matter.

The Philippine press would be free if more Filipinos shared in the ownership of the newspapers, television and radio facilities of the country.

The Philippine press would be free if all those who worked in it

were truly qualified for their jobs, with adequate technical, literary and journalistic training, instead of a number of men and women who disguise themselves as newsmen or broadcast journalists or writers or editors, but who in fact do not know how to run a paper or television and radio station or write a story.

The Philippine press would be free if its members were remunerated enough so that the temptation to accept bribes in exchange for publicity will not be as great as it still is today.

The Philippine press would be free if those working in it had a sense of pride in their work, and refused to submit sloppy stories not backed by research and by some attempt at the craft of writing.

The Philippine press would be free if, during press conferences, newsmen and women could really question the "guest" instead of, as they often do, act as props or trigger mechanisms so that the guest can talk and talk and talk, often without answering the question. Press conferences should be an occasion for dialogue, not monologue, and the press should be regarded during such occasions as representatives of the general public and therefore equal in stature to whoever the guest is, no matter what official rank he or she may have. When he or she faces the people through the public facilities known as The Press,

the meeting should be one between equals. Press conferences are not royal audiences.

The Philippine press would be free if more Filipinos realized that the fight for press freedom is not merely the concern of those in the press because a muzzled press is practically tantamount to a muzzled general public. Where else will masses of people air their views or grievances or hopes or plans?

The Philippine press would be free if the general public realized that every crime covered up in the press, and every image-building stunt covered by the press, and every doctored statistic released through the press, will all directly reduce the public's own freedom.

The Philippine press would be free if more enlightened businessmen directed their advertising peso so that this not only sells their

product but also supports the structure — a free press — which insures that a society will maintain standards of honesty and fair-dealing, which are essential to any prosperous community.

The Philippine press would be free if both those working in it and the powerful institutions of the country (government, military, big business, churches) honored a pact of mutual tolerance and tried with all their might to keep communication lines open and not resort to personal attacks or violence.

The Philippine press would be free if all of us prone to ego trips and laziness were hit by lightning and transformed into selfless and hard-working men and women who realize at last that we have to work and work very hard for anything good — good things don't come easy.

And Press Freedom could be a very good thing.

CSO: 4200/3

COAL FORECAST FOR 1982

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Sep 82 p 9

[Text] THE country's coal production will reach one million tons by the end of the year, the bureau of energy development (BED) said.

This year's coal output, however, still falls short of the demand of over one million tons.

The increased demand for coal is due to the shift of fuel of the Atlas, Marinduque and other cement plants from bunker oil to coal. The shortfall in coal supply will be filled by importation, the BED said.

The BED said most of the coal will come from mines in Cebu, Semirara Island, Zamboanga, Batan, Polillo and other areas being explored and

operated by the Philippine National Oil Co.

LAST year, coal production hit 360,000 metric tons. Of this 280,000 mt were used and the remainder was placed in reserve.

Meanwhile, the country spent a total of P294.4 million on coal operations, P110 million of which went into development and production activities. The bulk of the expenditures was used for the Semirara operations, the BED said.

The Semirara Island is the richest coal mine in the country with some 108.4 million mt of coal now ready for development and eventual exploitation, the BED said. (PNA)

CSO: 4200/3

COAL PROSPECTS EXAMINED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Sep 82 p 25

[Text]

A big takeoff in coal demand is seen this year as additional cement plants started converting their oil-fired plants to the use of the indigenous source of energy.

Although the coal demand target has been reduced this year to around 450,000 metric tons, industry officials predicted that consumption will begin to take its first real stride during the second half of the year as cement plants complete their conversion program.

Officials observed that the government through the National Coal Authority (NCA)

has already stockpiled 170,000 metric tons of coal as of end-June this year in anticipation of a demand surge.

Mario Tiaoqui, NCA executive director, said a few cement plants encountered delays in their program but expressed confidence that the target consumption for the year will be achieved.

The delays were attributed to minor transportation problems and deliveries of the equipment which were supposed to displace the boilers of the cement firms.

At any rate, the demand is expected to pick up as NCA continued working addi-

tional contracts with local coal suppliers for the conversion program.

In addition, the National Power Corporation (NPC) has started operating a coal thermal plant in Cebu after completing its start-up operations which involved the initial importation of coal from Australia.

The Ministry of Energy has earlier targetted this year's demand to reach 1.2 million metric tons from 330,000 metric tons last year.

Based on the target, local coal supply would account for some 900,000 metric tons with the balance to be

filled up by coal importations.

However, the ministry decided to lower its target after a number of cement firms scheduled to convert to coal found difficulties in procuring their equipment.

Moreover, the plan of Atlas Mining to fully convert to coal suffered a setback owing to adverse operations.

With the reduced target which suspends coal importation in the meantime, the ministry said coal demand will start picking up as more contracts are signed by the NCA for the supply in sustaining the program.

CSO: 4200/2

ISLAMIC EDUCATION BUREAU PROPOSED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Sep 82 p 8

[Text]

ZAMBOANGA CITY, Sept. 22 — Muslim educational leaders in the southern Philippines have recommended to President Marcos the immediate creation of a bureau of Islamic education under the Ministry of Education, Culture, and Sports.

MECS Region 9 Assistant Director Dr. Juanito A. Bruno said the proposal was made by top Muslim educators in the autonomous regions of western and central Mindanao during the first policy conference on Madrasah schools held recently here.

Bruno, policy conference chairman, reported that the organization of the proposed bureau would go a long way in improving and promoting Madrasah schools in the country.

He said it will also hasten and strengthen the integration of the Muslim parochial institutions of learning into the public school system which is being initiated by MECS Minister Onofre D. Corpuz.

The Muslim educational executives asked that a deputy minister should head the new bureau to be manned by qualified and competent Muslims in its central, regional, provincial, city, and district offices.

Bruno said the country's Muslim educators also battted for:

1. Introduction of a baccalaureate degree in Arabic and Islamic studies in public and private colleges and universities in Mindanao to ensure the supply of qualified teachers for the Madrasahs.

2. Establishment of learning research centers for the retrieval, development and dissemination of Madrasah school instructional materials in Arabic, Filipino and English.

3. Granting of a permission for Muslim parochial institutions to use public school buildings and facilities on Saturdays and Sundays.

4. Formation of a national organization of Madrasahs to serve as a front, forum or vehicle for mutual help, support and cooperation as well as for the promotion of welfare, unity, harmony and coordination among member schools. (Tony Pe. Rimando)

CSO: 4200/3

COLUMNIST SATIRIZES MARCOS' FAMILY RULE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Sep 82 pp 6, 10

[Article by Ninez Cacho Olivares]

[Text]

**T**HERE are two things that I dread most in life. The first is old age, but I'm told that this can be remedied through rejuvenation shots by some Swiss-trained doctors. Having this solution for old age, however, gives me yet another problem. Just how long can I keep up with rejuvenation shots? Jeez! I just might live to be a hundred twenty years old and that would be a terrible thing for my children, since they're all angling for my post as chief executive of the household. But let's skip that problem for the moment. I still haven't come to my second "dread," which is being interviewed by strangers.

As a general rule, I breeze through interviews with friendly persons. What I really am afraid of is being interviewed by persons who insist on dishing out sensitive questions which delves into my personal life. Normally, I shy away from such interviews, but there are times when I just can't say no.

A few days ago, I couldn't say no to some interviewers for one reason or another. Let's just say it was a "catch-22" situation I found myself in.

I decided to plan for the interview ahead of time. First, I really buttered up the interviewers and even made them laugh. Boy, I was really going great guns, I figured. I was

witty and sharp. Then came the barrage of personal questions about how I run my household and treat my children, etc. etc. etc. I mean gadzooks! The questions were just too, too sensitive.

"How do you run your household?" One friendly interviewer asked me, and he even smiled!

"I adhere to democratic principles," I answered, flashing a smile in return. "Democracy is a by-word in my household."

"But some members of your family say that you've clamped down on their freedom of speech and you've even cut off some of their rights."

"Absolutely untrue. Don't believe everything my children say."

"But one of your children claimed that everytime she wants to speak out against your high-handed methods, you tie her up to a chair and gag her mouth."

"Please allow me to explain something about my children and my household. Everyone in the family is free to speak out his mind, but nobody cares to do so. And it's not true that I gag my children's mouth. That's unfair!"

"Excuse me, but another child of yours insisted, in an earlier interview, that you resorted to slapping and maltreating her. What do you say to this charge?"

"Absolutely unfounded. Why, I could never hurt a fly, much less my children."

"But the Society Against Cruelty to Children says you do. How can you explain this?"

"I don't know where the society gets its medical reports. My own doctor issued a medical report. The truth of the matter is that my children intentionally bang themselves against the wall just to get attention. Besides, why believe those reports? Those doctors who claim they examined my children never even came to see. I could have set them straight."

"Let me ask you a question on succession. There are widespread speculations that your eldest child will take over the reins of your household."

"No! No! No!" I exclaimed with a wide smile. "Definitely not! My son is not interested in running the household. But whoever succeeds me as chief executive of my household will have to be aided by my son, to ensure the success of my successor."

"But I thought I heard someone say that your son's term is co-terminus with your term as CEO of the household."

"Can I help it if the other children clamor for my son to remain in my household?" I countered, pleased as a punch.

"Another question, please," another interviewer asked me. "All the members of your family seem to have positions in your household. True or false?"

"Absolutely false and unfounded," I exclaimed without batting an eyelash.

"But your eldest is the chief commanding officer, your daughter is in charge of home decorations. The other son is in charge of the budget and your other daughter is in charge of peace and order in the household."

"That's not accurate," I said. "My nephews, nieces, brothers-in-law and friends are involved in the running of my household too, and they don't get any allowance from me either, because their services are voluntary."

"But there are charges that corruption has settled in your household, precisely, because of your friends and your family members."

"I swear to you, on this Holy Bible, that there is no corruption in my household, so help me God!" I answered fervently.

The interview came to an end, and I asked my children how I fared.

"Terrific Mom," they all said, "but Jeez, your nose grew as long as Pinocchio!"

"Now why do you suppose that happened?" I asked.

"Mom, it happens everytime you lie, and boy, were you a great liar!"

CSO: 4200/3

PHILIPPINES

ACTIONS WITH REBELS REPORTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Sep 82 pp 1, 17

[Text]

Nine Constabulary soldiers and five dissidents were killed, while four other PC men were wounded in ambushes and shootouts in North Cotabato and Angeles city, it was reported yesterday.

Meanwhile, a Davao PC team arrested two members of the Moro National Liberation Front who admitted being responsible for the grenade-throwing incident which wounded Mrs. Edith Nakpil Rabat, wife of the Davao provincial governor, and 60 others in 1980.

COTABATO CITY, Sept. 14 — Nine Constabulary soldiers were killed and four others were seriously wounded when they were ambushed by a group of rebels last Friday at barangay Abas, Arakat, North Cotabato.

A report received here today said the government troopers were able to fire back at their attackers, believed mem-

bers of the MNLF, killing two and wounding an undetermined number.

Only four of the slain soldiers were identified. They were Sgt. Blas Gasmin, 34, married, of Mamamangan, Meycawayan, North Cotabato; S/Sgt. Benjamin Ornanes, 29, married, of Pagadian city; Constable First class Danilo Baludo, 23, single, of Malungon, South Cotabato; and Constable Restituto Kubera, 24, single, of North Cotabato.

A survivor, one Sgt. Balunda, said the Constabulary men were on patrol in Arakan Valley as part of their training when they were surprised by the dissidents in a secluded area.

Balunda said the patrol recovered two high-powered firearms from the slain rebels. The others retreated toward an area bringing with them their wounded companion. (Tony Rimando)

CSO: 4200/2

INCREASE IN MUSLIM PROSTITUTES IN MINDANAO NOTED

Colombo DAILY NEWS in English 11 Sep 82 p 17

[Article by Jaime K. Laking]

[Text]

But for her brother, Santi, a 21 year old Muslim woman of the Maguindanao tribes, would not have turned into a karpa (carp).

Another is Sally, married at 14 and a divorced at 17 (under Islamic Law). She became one due "to poverty and the need to survive."

Sally and Santi (both aliases) are among some 250 Muslim woman from poor families who have cast their lot with other Filipinas in the karpa trade -- a local euphemism for "hospitability girls" in this city, some 1,000 kilometres south of Manila.

Local authorities appear determined to ban prostitution from the major cities of Mindanao. However, both Christian and Muslim women ply their trade seemingly unhampered, hopping from one city to another.

Cotabato City, for instance, has only 98 registered "hospitability girls" but those unregistered are estimated to be many times over.

"We simply have no way of going after them or determining their number," admits Dr. Romeo Magabilen of the Cotabato City health office.

Santi started young at 16 in 1977 when her own brother who turned out to be a pimp, drugged her in a hotel and "sold" her to a customer for a measly 50 pesos (US\$6). She was then in her fourth grade in the elementary school.

One thing led to another and today, Santi considers herself a freelancer, although she lives in with a man in a small house in the city's squatters area.

Like Santi, Sally, a brown - skinned, tall and slender girl of 24, is also a freelancer who joined the trade in 1979. She stays with her new "family" -- prostitutes all, in one of the fleshspots of the city, averaging a nightly take of 50 pesos. Part of her income, she says, is spent on expensive medicine for protection against venereal diseases.

"I did not intend to work here nor do I find

pleasure in it," she says. "But I have to survive." She sends part of her earnings to her parents somewhere in the Cotabato provinces.

Virtually unheard of ten years ago, the continuing rise in the number of Muslim women in the "flesh trade" is seen in some Christian and Muslim sectors as an offshoot of the difficulties which Muslims encountered since the outbreak of the so - called Moro conflicts in the early 1970s. The girls come from the Tausog, Maguindanao and Maranaw tribes which constitute the major Muslim groups.

According to these sources, the period was marked by a bloody rebellion led by the separatist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) against the Marcos Government. It was a period also marked by massive dislocation of Muslims as they evacuated from "war zones" to urban centres of Mindanao and to as far as Sabah

in neighbouring Malaysia.

In Zamboanga City, where the number of Muslim evacuees from the provinces is placed at 80,000, Mayor Cesar Cimaco found the situation beyond control. "We cannot afford them all," he said even as he hoped for the early return of the evacuees to their communities.

In the cities, the Muslim evacuees resort to almost anything to survive. The enterprising ones engage in vending; the semi - skilled work in factories and do odd jobs; and the desperate join the underworld or become prostitutes.

Faced with the more basic needs, they have neglected the education of their children; they are also prone to diseases. In the city's Campo Muslim, one of the evacuation centres, a community health worker reports of the high incidence of tuberculosis and other related ailments. "The sad thing," he points out, "is

that these could have been prevented."

Echoing a common observation, Ms. Bata Amilil, Muslim head of the Community Extension Service of the Notre Dame University in Cotabato City, says:

"There used to be no Muslim prostitutes before." She says that Muslim women who opt for prostitution are simply trapped in a situation beyond their control.

Ms. Amilil asserts that the problem must be viewed more as an economic rather than as a social issue. "There is nothing like that in Islam," she insists. "Islam, like any other religion, prohibits it."

While Sally and Santi are both hopeful for a better life, time and circumstance seem to conspire in making life difficult for their kind.

Local ordinances strictly prohibit hospitality girls without licences from plying their trade.

Those arrested are heavily fined or imprisoned. Then every day is not a sunny day, as the saying goes. At times, they earn nothing at all.

Besides, they have to fear death itself — death at the hands of the Bangsa Moro Army (BMA), the military arm

of the MNLF. Over the years, BMA members have been known to decapitate Muslim women found fraternising with the military or caught indulging in prostitution.

Despite these risks, the likes of Sally and Santi continue to ply their trade. And chances are they will grow in number while the Mindanao problem remains unsolved.

CSO: 4200/6

## PHILIPPINES

### OVERSEAS JOB PROSPECTS BLEAK

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 14 Sep 82 p 21

#### [Text]

Prospects for overseas employment of Filipinos are "not quite as encouraging as they may be," a latest study of the Private Development Corporation of the Philippines revealed.

The study said that while recognized leaders in the field from both the public and private sectors have been predicting increased and continued flow of contract laborers from the Philippines to different host countries in volumes enough to sustain industrial growth, a long-run evaluation of overseas employment revealed adverse side effects for the domestic economy.

The bleak prospects were attributed to the deeper-after effects of the current recession, the decline in world trade which expects a decreased shipping activities and reduced employment opportunities for seamen, shrinking employment opportunities in the oil-rich states and other prospective labor markets such as

Europe and Africa, and the uncertainty of overseas employment policies.

One of the major adverse effects of the overseas employment of Filipinos for the domestic economy is the rise in domestic unemployment and underemployment, it was said.

PDCP said that despite the satisfactory growth performance of the Philippine economy in the past decade, unemployment as well as underemployment have presented problems.

With the estimated 2.8 per cent annual increase in the labor force vis-a-vis the failure of the economy to provide productive jobs to the extent commensurate to the increase in the labor force, the unemployment situation has far from improved, it said.

Philippine unemployment rates in 1980 and 1981 rose to 5.7 per cent and nine per cent, respectively, the study showed.

CSO: 4200/2

PHILIPPINES

ELECTRIC POWER FOR CONSUMERS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Sep 82 p 10

[Text] Two million households in the rural areas now have electricity.

Gen. Pedro G. Dumol, administrator of the National Electrification Administration (NEA), reported.

Beneficiaries, he said are over 12 million Filipinos who are member-consumers of the 112 operational electric cooperatives. He said these cooperatives aim to complete the rural electrification program by 1987.

Dumol said the electric coops helped offered to President Marcos on his 65th birthday last Saturday as a gift the energization of 23 towns and 215 barangays and sitios.

The 23 towns are Baler, Maria Aurora, San Luis, and Dipaculao in Aurora; Manito in Albay; Sablayan in Mindoro Occidental; Culasi, Tabiao, Sta. Barbara, Lawa-an and Valderama in Antique; Cauayan in Negros Occidental; Canlaon city in Negros Oriental; Sierra Bullones, Pilar, and Bien Unido in Bohol; Pambujan, Allen, and San Roque in Northern Samar; Taft in Eastern Samar; Liloy and Salug in Zamboanga Norte.

The energization program brought the total number of towns serviced by the coops to 1,150. Barangays with electricity now total 15,500.

The island grids in Bohol and Panay and the provincial grids in Albay and Negros Oriental were completed for the President's birthday.

In addition, 162 schoolrooms were lighted up and seven waterworks projects were inaugurated. The waterworks projects are located in Sabangan, Santiago, Ilocos Norte; Malabago, Sta. Cruz, Zambales; Bologon, Lopez Jaena, Misamis Occidental; Tipolo, Plaridel, Misamis Occidental; Bananan, Calamba, Misamis Occidental; La Fraternidad, Tubay, Agusan Norte; and barangay Malingaw in Lanao Norte.

NEA has also launched a program of developing smallscale hydro and dendro-thermal (wood-fired) plants.

This is in line with efforts to cut down on the country's mounting oil imports by harnessing locally available energy resources.

The mini-hydro project uses water from small waterfalls, rivers, and streams to produce energy. The latest to be commissioned is the 810-kilowatt minihydro plant in Henabian, Southern Leyte.

CSO: 4200/2

PHILIPPINES

PHILCEMCOR WANTS RP-USSR CEMENT JOINT VENTURE TO TAP EXPORT MARKET

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 24 Sep 82 p 10

[Text]

THE Philippine Cement Manufacturers Corp. (Philcemcor) is reportedly considering asking the government to require the proposed cement plant the Philippines and Russia will jointly undertake to export at least 70 percent of its annual production.

Industry sources said that Philcemcor decided on the 70-percent export level in a meeting last Friday to reduce the expected rivalry between the proposed plant and local cement firms for domestic sales.

Philcemcor's decision was prompted by a consensus among local cement officials that it would be "practically impossible" to block the establishment of the plant or to require it to

export all of its production.

The plant has a rated annual capacity of one million metric tons.

The sources claimed that the plant is not needed since the local industry can more than meet local demand.

They explained that the 17 existing plants have a combined rated capacity of 7.3 million metric tons of which only about 80 percent, or roughly 5.6 million metric tons, is used to meet the local annual demand of 4.5 million metric tons.

An additional capacity of one million metric tons will increase the industry's idle capacity, the sources said. — *R. Perez*

CSO: 4200/5

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

LOWER COCONUT PRODUCTION--Philippine coconut production in 1982 is projected to reach 2.2 million metric tons, the United Coconut Association of the Philippines said. The association said this year's output will be 106,000 tons or 4.6 per cent below year's 2.3 million metric tons. [as published] It blamed typhoons for the shortfall. "Had the typhoons not occurred, we could have seen a good coconut crop in 1982," the association said.

"Instead, copra supplies are becoming tight and will continue to be so in the coming months." The Philippine Coconut authority however reported that the country posted a 1.1 per cent increase in coconut product exports during the first seven months of this year. The January-July export volume was 1,139,401 metric tons against 1,152,580 metric tons for the same period the previous year. Value of the exports this year was \$400,146,158, down 15.8 per cent against last year's \$475,098,738. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Sep 82 p 29]

REHABILITATION FUNDS--The government has reportedly set aside ₱6.2-million annually for the rehabilitation of Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) returnees. However, many former rebel commanders told BULLETIN TODAY not a single centavo of this amount has been released to them. Some of them do not even know who is controlling the funds. This budget, it was reported, is intended for the opening and development of new settlement communities, livelihood projects, skills training and scholarship for the projects for the former foes of the government. The former rebels complained also that funds for the construction of housing units intended for their families were collected by their former commanders, but failed to construct the houses in Cotabato and Lanao del Sur. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Sep 82 p 18]

NEW COUNTER-INSURGENCY OPERATIONS--Tacloban City--A new concept in the conduct of counter insurgency operations--never before tried anywhere in the country--has been introduced by experts of Eastern Command for adoption by the civil authorities in the region. Initiated and conceptualized by the commanding general of EASCOM, Brig. Gen. Salvador Mison, the new approach calls for the involvement of the leaders in the local government of Region 8 in all counter insurgency efforts. In his talk during a seminar called for the purpose of introducing the concept to the municipal mayors, governors and other local leaders of the Leyte provinces, Brigadier Gen. Mison said the conduct of counter-insurgency activities in the region has now reached a phase which need the involvement and active leadership of the local government executives. [Text] [Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 13 Sep 82 pp 1, 13]

UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES--Metro Manila daily newspapers came out with news items Saturday, September 4, 1982, saying that a military raid was conducted on the Social Action Center of Catbalogan, Samar resulting in the discovery of subversive documents, propaganda materials, printing paraphernalia and a gun. The items further reported the arrest of a nun, Sister Helena Gutierrez and two men named Juanito Delameda and Antonio Asistio. The papers added that the following eluded arrests: Fr. Edgardo Kangleon, Msgr. Norberto Machang, Sister Thelma Laureon, Sr. Ludivina Davantes, Don Mabulay and Teodoro Reyes. The report said that the raiding team searched the center on the basis of a search warrant and that the raid was conducted after months of surveillance. [Text] [Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 13 Sep 82 pp 1, 12]

LAND REFORM STATISTICS--One of every four farmers covered by the government land reform program that started in 1972 are now owners of their land, data from the Ministry of Agrarian Reform shows. Land transfer certificates have been given to 104,452 farmers tilling a total area of 201,256 hectares. Some 340,000 farmers have yet to receive their certificates of land ownership. Under the land transfer scheme, Land Bank of the Philippines [LBP] pays the former landowners in cash for 10 per cent of the land value, and in 25-year tax-free LBP bonds for the remaining 90 per cent the bonds earn an interest of 6 per cent per annum. As of last June 30, land transfer payments reached to P1,418 million, according to the ministry data. However, LBP reportedly is having difficulty in collecting the amortization payments of the new land-owners. Sources in government say the bank has received less than P250 million in the last eight years. This problem was feared to hurt LBP's long-term liquidity and consequently hinder the government program. However, the bank's financial activities are not limited to agrarian reform operations. Its diversified operations allowed the bank to total P7,448 million in resources last year, from P126.2 million in 1972. [Text] [HK060320 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Oct 82 p 4]

LOGGING BAN LIFTED--President Marcos lifted yesterday the ban on logging in Region II and directed stricter measures to prevent the dissident New People's Army [NPA] from using it as a source of funds. The move was recommended by Natural Resources Minister Teodoro Pena. Pena said the lifting of the ban was urged in petitions by the region officials due to the adverse effects on the livelihood of the people. In approving the lifting of the ban, President Marcos directed the constabulary to keep a close surveillance on all logging operations in the region to stop NPA moves to use it in raising funds. The ban was imposed last August after military intelligence confirmed reports that the NPA were extorting from loggers and sawmill operators. [Text] [HK070537 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 6 Oct 82]

NPA SCHOOL ARMORY RAID FOILED--Iriga City, 20 Sep--Local policemen repelled a New People's Army (NPA) commando unit which attempted to raid a school armory here last Sunday, killing its leaders. The 14-man NPA group had planned to raid the armory of the University of St Anthony in Barangay San Jose, this city, where several high-powered guns were being kept for use by students enrolled in ROTC. The school's security guard alerted the city police force about the plan. Col Nicholas Custodio, Camarines Surconstabulary commander, suspected that the same group ambushed and killed two officers and two enlisted men of the 542d army engineering battalion in Barangay San Roque, Bato, Camarines Sur two weeks ago. [Excerpts] [HK010207 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Sep 82 p 15]

REWARD FOR CPP LEADERS--The Government has offered rewards totalling P2.2 million for the capture of 15 leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines, the military said yesterday. It said a reward of P250,000 was being offered for the CPP Chairman Rodolfo Salas. Smaller sums had been fixed for 14 others, including officers of the CPP's military arm, the New People's Army. The military said the rewards would be given to anyone who could give information leading to the capture of the CPP leaders, dead or alive. Last Monday, Edgar Jopson, a top CPP leader in Mindanao with P125,000 prize on his head, was killed in a shootout with government forces in Davao City. Jopson was gunned down when he tried to shoot it out with the PC during a raid on his hideout in Davao City. Three other men, including a Catholic priest, were captured. The defense ministry said that five NPA men were killed and nine captured in separate incidents in Negros Occidental this week. It said government patrols killed two dissidents during a gunbattle in Kanlaon town on Monday and three more the following day in the nearby town of Hinobaan. The nine NPA men were captured in Gandoni town by a government task force in an intensified campaign against subversives, the ministry said. [Text] [Maniala PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 25 Sep 82 p 2]

CSO: 4200/16

THREE NEW PARTIES ENTER RACE

Colombo SUN in English 13 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Lassanda Kurukulasuriya]

[Text] Three new political parties will contest the forthcoming Parliamentary general election for the first time.

They are the Nava Sama Samaja Party, whose symbol is the umbrella; the People's Liberation Front (as Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna) whose symbol is the bell; and the Democratic Workers Congress, political wing, whose symbol is the ladder.

The other recognised political parties billed to contest the election are:--

Party	Symbol
All Ceylon Tamil Congress	Bicycle
Ceylon Workers' Congress Political wing	Cockerel
Communist Party of Sri Lanka	Star
Elankai Tamil Arasu Katchi	House
Maha Jana Eksath Peramuna	Cart Wheel
Sri Lanka Freedom Party	Hand
Tamil United Liberation Front	Sun
United National Party	Elephant

No independent candidates will contest the Parliamentary general election unless they form a group and present a common list, the Elections Department said.

Under the system of proportional representation, people will vote for the party of their choice, and not for individual candidates. Only the names of parties will be listed on the ballot paper, and not the names of individual candidates.

Each party will have their list of nominees for electoral districts, where they hope to contest. The number of nominees on the list will be the total number of seats for that electorate, plus one third. For example, for the electoral district of Colombo, which has been allocated 21 seats, each party will have a list of 28 prospective members.

The additional members are nominated in case seats fall vacant in the future, department sources said. Such vacancies will be automatically filled by the candidate who is next in order of priority in the party's list.

Previously if a seat fell vacant, the constitution required that the Commissioner of Elections hold a by-election in that electorate.

After the poll, the seats in each electoral district will be distributed among the parties, in proportion to the number of votes polled for each party.

CSO: 4200/8

NINE CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT

Colombo SUN in English 17 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Minoli de Soysa and Jennifer Henricus]

[Text]

**Nine candidates, six representing political parties and three independents, were in the running for Sri Lanka's first Presidential election when the deadline for deposits closed yesterday.**

Those who have paid their deposits, D. C. Perera Deputy Elections Commissioner said, were G. G. Ponnambalam (All Ceylon Tamil Congress), Rohana Nandasiri Wijeweera (Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna), H. S. R. B. Kobbekaduwa (Sri Lanka Freedom Party), Dr. Colvin R. de Silva (Lanka Sama Samaja Party), J. R. Jayewardene (United National Party), Vasudeva Nanayakkara (Nava Sama Samaja Party), N. H. Keerthiratne Independent from "Siri Nivasa" Rambukkana, T. M. Mudiyane Tennakoon (Independent from Kumbukgolla, Nikaweratiya) and S. E. Wijesooriya (Independent from Dodanpahala, Dickwella).

**GARAGE OWNER**

Elections Department officials accepted a deposit of Rs. 75,000 from Mr. Wijesooriya whose papers described him as an independent. He is said to be a garage owner. He was the last to make the deposit. But 'SUN' learns his nomination papers will be rejected and his deposit money refunded after the election. This is in view of the legal requirement that independents contesting in Presidential elections should have either been or are now members of the legislature.

There was speculation in political circles yesterday that N. H. Keerthiratne a former Parliamentarian may announce his withdrawal. In such an event, the contest for the Presidency will centre around seven candidates.

The focal point of attention today will be the Colombo Town Hall. The Commissioner of Elections Chandrananda de Silva will receive the nomination papers of the candidates between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. Candidates or their lawyers will be able to raise objections against each other between the hours of 8 a.m. and 11.30. Thereafter the Commissioner will allocate the symbols and formally announce the line up of candidates.

**DISPLAY OF PAPERS**

Mr. de Silva said nominations will be accepted in the Members Hall. No one except the candidates and two other representatives will be permitted to enter. An area in the hall has been set aside for the display of nomination papers in all three languages in keeping with statutory requirements. Mr. de Silva said he would welcome the candidates and introduce them to his staff. He will also tell them how he would initiate the timing process. Special arrangements, he said, have been made to accommodate 25 supporters of each candidate in an enclosure at the Town Hall.

Candidates have been advised by their lawyers to be extremely careful when filling their nomination papers. Although there is provision in the law to correct an omission or error some omissions or errors cannot be corrected once the papers are handed in.

For instance if a candidate fails to endorse his consent on the nomination paper such an omission cannot be corrected after the papers have been handed in and thus they will be rejected and the candidate dropped.

CSO: 4200/8

SIRIMA BACKS KOBBEKADUAWA

Colombo SUN in English 11 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Kenneth Amerasekera]

[Text]

**Sri Lanka Freedom Party leader, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike yesterday endorsed the candidature of Hector Kobbekaduwa for the Presidential elections.**

"For the sake of my party, I had to take a stand even if it is against my son", she told her party organisers who gathered at her Rosmead Place residence yesterday.

**POLITBUREAU DECISION**

This is Mrs. Bandaranaike's first announcement backing Mr. Kobbekaduwa who has already been picked by the Politbureau as the official candidate.

Amidst pressure from an influential section to nominate Anura Bandaranaike, she previously initiated moves to have the party's Samastha Lanka Karaka Sabhawa summoned to discuss the Politbureau decision.

Mrs. Bandaranaike's endorsement of Mr. Kobbekaduwa's candidature came after Elections Commissioner Chandrananda de Silva granted formal recognition to her Freedom Party.

The move on Thursday night prompted her former deputy, Maithripala Senanayake, to announce that he would withdraw from the Presidential race. He called upon his supporters to lend their wholehearted support to the officially recognised candidate at the Presidential polls.

Mr. Senanayake re-iterated this appeal when he addressed a public meeting at Anamaduwa yesterday. The meeting had been arranged when he claimed to be SLFP leader and posters advertising it carried his picture and the hand symbol.

A spokesman for Mr. Senanayake's faction said yesterday: "We have accepted the ruling of the Elections Commissioner. Accordingly, before leaving for Anamaduwa, Mr. Senanayake handed over the keys of the party headquarters to the legitimate leader of the SLFP (Mrs. Bandaranaike). It is our belief that all factions of the SLFP will unite soon."

**ANURA'S BACKERS**

The news of official recognition of Mrs. Bandaranaike's Freedom Party brought representatives from various branches to her Rosmead Place residence. Some of them appealed to her to nominate Anura Bandaranaike and urged her to ask Mr. Kobbekaduwa to step down.

"I have taken a firm decision and that stands", she told them.

She said if any other decision was attempted to be taken now, it would cause a split in the party. Hence she called upon her supporters to abide by the Politbureau's choice.

When supporters asked her whether Mr. Kobbekaduwa, if elected President, would step down in her favour, Mrs. Bandaranaike said that was the positive undertaking given.

"If elected, he will first restore my civic rights and then step down", Mrs. Bandaranaike said. She said she would see to it that this undertaking was honoured.

CSO: 4200/8

NEED TO COUNTER EELAM PROPAGANDA SEEN

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 15 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

The passing of the death sentence on Kuttimani and Jegan, who were convicted of the murder of a police constable, has set off the inevitable chain reaction in Tamilnadu. The newspapers have started the ritual campaign while the Tamilnadu State Assembly has adopted a resolution urging the Central Government to intervene and make representations to the Sri Lanka Government to commute the death sentences.

While all this is natural, if rather predictable, what is surprising is the reaction of the Minister of Foreign Affairs A.C.S.Hameed. According to reports, the Minister, whom election fever seems to have abruptly brought down to earth, has written to the Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao "expressing Sri Lanka's displeasure at the false campaign in the Indian Newspapers, particularly in Tamilnadu".

It is difficult to understand what Mr.Hameed seeks to achieve by this correspondence. How will his writing to the Indian Foreign Minister help to halt the campaign in the Indian Press? Mr.Narasimha Rao, being a Minister of a government in a democratic country, has no control over the opinions expressed in the Indian newspapers as Mr.Hameed should know since he himself is a Minister of a democratic government.

Without indulging in these futile heroics, the Foreign Ministry in Colombo should at least now gird itself to countering the propaganda disseminated by the votaries of Tamil Eelam in Madras and elsewhere. For this, it is necessary for the Ministry to understand the special position that Tamilnadu occupies in the politics of the Tamil Movement and the reality of the special relationship between Madras and Jaffna.

Whether one likes it or not, the Tamil community and particularly the Tamil community in Jaffna has always looked up to India as its spiritual home. This was partly natural since they formed part of the broader Tamil culture and Tamilnadu which just lay across the narrow stretch of water that is the Palk Straits was the epicentre of culture

and literature for the Tamil people. Whether it was literature or the popular cinema, Madras was the axis on which the tastes of the Sri Lankan Tamil revolved.

When the Eelam Movement in the North assumed terroristic proportions, it was but natural that they should look to Madras for support. An article in last Sunday's issue of this newspaper, which is one of a series of articles about contemporary Jaffna politics, showed how the Tigers, as they are popularly dubbed, have employed urban guerrilla tactics with considerable success using India as their hide-out and fall-back position.

This reality has to be understood if the Sri Lankan authorities are to counter Eelam propaganda in Tamilnadu with any degree of success. The more the Tamils in Jaffna and elsewhere are alienated from the mainstream of life in Sri Lanka, the more their sense of identification with India and particularly South India will grow. In this context, it will be futile to expect the Tamilnadu Press not to carry anything about the situation in Jaffna. It is up to the Foreign Ministry to effectively counter the doings of the Eelamists if any part of their propaganda is false.

This is not something that can be accomplished by the Sri Lanka Foreign Minister shooting off an indignant epistle to his Indian counterpart. It can only be done by competent people with a journalistic and mass media background who are stationed in Sri Lanka's Missions abroad and who will be able to meet Eelam-inspired propaganda on the same professional and political level.

But this is precisely what the mandarins of the Foreign Ministry have been either unable or unwilling to grasp. It is true that periodic noises about the need to station special personnel to handle propaganda in Sri Lanka's Missions abroad emanate from the Foreign Ministry, but since nothing seems to come out of it, we must perforce conclude that they are not interested in doing anything about it. There was even a grandiose project to get a Madison Avenue advertising outfit to project Sri Lanka and counter false propaganda just as if Sri Lanka was some washing power or soap that had to be touted.

At least now the Foreign Ministry must get down to the job of sending out competent persons who can project the reality of the country in the vital foreign capitals on the same terms that are used by the missionaries of Eelam and their sympathisers in the press. These press officers must meet members of parliament, trade unionists, human rights activists, journalists and other opinion makers and actively push Sri Lanka's cause just as the other side is promoting its. They must be constantly vigilant about false propaganda and effectively counter them.

This cannot be done by dull newspaper statements or officious letters to the editor sent out by the misfits who now parade as press officers in some of Sri Lanka's Missions abroad.

But on the other hand, as long as this job is identified as a cushy post earmarked for some politician's offspring or bureaucrat's spouse, one cannot expect anything better either.

SRI LANKA

ANURA OK'S HECTOR

Colombo SUN in English 11 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Lasantha Wickrematunga]

[Text]

Sri Lanka Freedom Party's dark-horse for the Presidential Election Anura Bandaranaike, announced yesterday he would not run but would instead support Hector Kobbekaduwa.

"I never had an intention of running for the Presidency. Many people wanted me to. It was to please them that I thought of running," he told reporters in the lobby of the Sri Jayawardenepura parliamentary complex yesterday.

"However, if the Executive Committee is summoned in the future and they request the Central Committee to re-consider its decision, and that decision is in my favour, I will contest the election in keeping with the party wish," Mr. Bandaranaike said.

Mr. Bandaranaike said, "It was a very magnanimous gesture by Maithripala Senanayake to appeal to his supporters to back the Sri Lanka Freedom Party candidate."

CSO: 4200/8

## DEVELOPMENT OF JAFFNA'S TERRORISM EXAMINED

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 10 Sep 82 p 7

[Article by D. B. S. Jeyaraj]

**[Text]** When an inter-caste clash took place in the North recently, the MP of the area sought Police assistance to quell the troubles.

Upon receipt of the MP's telephone call, the Chief Police officer is purported to have said, 'you want us to come and maintain peace. When three of our chaps get down from our vehicle, three youths on cycles will come and shoot us down; there will be no witness. No one will do anything'. The MP had then said, 'You have a point there' and replaced the receiver.

This tale as related by the MP himself at a recent public meeting in Jaffna epitomizes the predicament faced by Jaffna in relation to terrorist activities today.

The growth of terrorism in the North over the past few years has been a controversial phenomenon. The attitude of Jaffna toward terrorism and the relationship of the Jaffna man toward terrorists has been one that has been often viewed with suspicion through Southern eyes. Jaffna has been displaying an ambivalent attitude toward terrorism. The Jaffna man has a love-hate relationship with the terrorists. Although it would be futile to generalise, one could, perhaps, say that significant sections of the Jaffna community, while despising terrorism and abhorring violence are also sympathetic toward the political ideals as espoused by the terrorist elements.

The roots of terrorism in Jaffna can be traced as far back as a decade. Terrorism is said to exist when all forms of democratic

expression is denied or when long-felt grievances are not redressed.

The measures as meted out by the successive Governments to the Tamils in the spheres of language, education and employment had its effect on the Tamil youth. The unsuccessful efforts of the political leaders to resolve the Tamil issues, coupled with the forcible activities of the Police in the North, paved the way for terrorism in the North.

Denied access to higher education and employment, the youth of Jaffna were in the ideal frame of mind to embrace terrorism. The exploits of the 'Mukthi Bahiri' in the Bangladesh Liberation War and the unsuccessful efforts of the JVP in staging a revolution were all instrumental in the formation of terrorist groups in the North. The insurgency of 1971 where, according to official estimates, 92 Police stations were attacked and 37 policemen and 26 armed forces personnel were killed, had a profound effect on the Jaffna youth. It brought alive to them the reality that armed violence is possible even here.

The pattern of terrorism before and after 1977 has been different. Earlier, terrorist acts were more-or-less isolated in relation to themselves. The acts also smacked off emotional motivation rather than a deliberate consciousness.

After 1977, however, terrorism has assumed more dangerous proportions. Earlier, the targets were policemen involved in investigations into terrorism, policemen

who had a reputation for 'brutal interrogation' and politicians aligned to the Government. After 1977, terrorism became more systematic, better organised and well co-ordinated.

The terrorist movement, according to Security Intelligence is well entrenched in Jaffna. The hard-core terrorists are estimated to be about 25, the approximate strength of the terrorists being about 200. The terrorists are supposed to be working in cells independent of each other. Prior to the Umamaheswaran-Prabhakaran feud, the 'Liberation Tigers' of Eelam had a 5-man Executive Committee which was responsible for the overall direction of the Movement.

The terrorists themselves have a clear-cut plan and well-defined objectives. Starting from scratch, they have grown from strength to strength during the past years despite setbacks in the form of arrests by anti-terrorist forces. The terrorists have a single-minded purpose. They hope to carry out a series of operations which would gradually alienate the North from the rest of the body-politic of Sri Lanka. They see separation as something inevitable and hope to expedite the hand of history by their actions.

The Northern terrain lacking forests and mountains is not conducive to protracted guerrilla warfare. Sheer necessity has compelled the Tigers to resort to the present form of urban guerrilla tactics. Using India as their

basic hide-out, the Tigers have been operating in the North.

What has terrorism achieved so far? As a Sinhalese radical once stated: "The Tamil guerrillas, while being in the phase of 'strategic defensive', are accumulating strength through a series of relatively minor tactical offensives. The Tamil militants have achieved a victory in the sense that the movement could not be destroyed in its embryo. The State could not normalise the situation. They have withstood the shift in counter-guerrilla operations from the hands of the Police to that of the Army. They have eliminated the information-gathering capacity of the Special Police in the North. They have accumulated a sufficient minimum of fire-power as well as considerable financial strength".

The relationship of Jaffna and Terrorism has been generally ambivalent and has been often viewed with suspicion.

The political position of the Tamils has been clear and consistent. They have a number of grievances and problems which has brought them to the point of demanding a separate State. The terrorists are to a certain extent, a violent manifestation of this feeling. The avowed sentiment of the terrorists is political liberation. In that respect, the Jaffna population has an affinity toward the terrorists. Jaffna identifies itself with the terrorist cause. However, there has been no substantial evidence that the population is actively supporting the terrorists.

On the other hand, the Jaffna man who has traditionally been a non-violent person is not happy with the terrorist way of life, too.

He is worried to a great extent about the brutal acts of terrorist violence and its repercussions.

Violence has always been and will be condemned by sensible persons irrespective of caste, creed or community, and the Jaffna man is no exception.

The relationship of Jaffna to terrorism has certain underlying psychological connotations, too. To understand that, one must take into account the trends of violence

in Sri Lanka. Violence in this country has generally been of three kinds. There has been communal riots, acts of excesses committed by Police and Service Personnel, and political terrorism. The Tamils have always been at the receiving end as far as communal violence is concerned. The Tamils have been at the receiving end when the Uniformed men go on the rampage, but the only instance when Tamils are dishing out violence is in the case of terrorism. Thus, to the harassed Tamil, certain acts of the terrorists provides a euphoric outlet for their pent-up feelings.

The comments of a middle-aged newspaper vendor is fairly illustrative of this. This person, while travelling on his cycle, had been assaulted by some soldiers who had come in a truck. Shortly after this, the Kilinochchi bank robbery where a soldier was killed in a shoot-out occurred. Upon reading the news reports about the robbery, the vendor said in Tamil, 'Engalai than adipangal, engada podian-galoode nindu pidyaangal', (They will hit only us but they cannot withstand our boys!) The waves of emotion created by the Kuttimani trial in Jaffna reflects the yearning for heroism in a land without heroes. There is also an element of fear. People who were suspected of collaborating with the Security forces or of passing information to the Police have been unceremoniously bumped off in the past.

In such a situation, the Jaffna man has no choice other than to 'hear, see and speak nothing' about terrorism. This is the reason for the monolithic 'wall of silence' on the part of the civilian population of Jaffna in relation to terrorism.

The only major debacle suffered by the terrorists has been entirely due to their own doing. The Umamaheswaran-Prabhakaran feud gave rise to a large number of terrorists being mopped up by the Security personnel. This feud ultimately reached its climax in a shoot-out in Madras between Uma and Prabha resulting in the arrests of both in India.

The Prevention of Terrorism Act which has now been incorporated as part of the Country's permanent Laws has not been that

effective in curbing terrorism. The Act which has been assailed by Champions of Civil and Human Rights is said to be counter-productive in the sense that terrorism has continued unabated. The experience of several countries has been that attempts to control terrorism by armed force without seeking to eradicate the fundamental causes contributing to that terrorism have always proved futile. Sri Lanka, too, is trying to combat terrorism in this manner and seems to be making no effective headway in that direction.

There are two other significant trends in Jaffna toward terrorism at present.

One is the growing realisation that a vast majority of the alleged terrorist crimes are plain criminal acts done for personal gain and not out of political motivation; There has been a tremendous upsurge of crime in Jaffna lately. Youth have been involved in a spree of indiscriminate robberies. The targets have been innocent householders of Jaffna. This has caused a great deal of resentment. Public opinion in Jaffna is being swayed against terrorism because of this.

The other trend has been caused by the parcel bomb affair and the question paper affair. The parcel bombs could damage anyone. The most vulnerable were not the intended targets of those parcels but the postal staff and the general public. Slow realisation of this is seeping into Jaffna minds now.

The snatching of the GCE(A/L) question papers, too, has been viewed with dissatisfaction. Exams and studies are a way of life in Jaffna and any tampering with that tends to be explosive. The question paper affair has to a certain extent back-fired as it has aroused the wrath of the vast majority of the parents and students of Jaffna.

Apart from wiping out the root causes, terrorism can decline if Jaffna feels that it is threatening the well-being and security of Jaffna society as a whole. The spate of robberies and incidents like the parcel bombs and question papers may be the harbingers of a Jaffna 're-think' on the terrorism issue.

NO EARLY RESTORATION OF RIGHTS FOR SIRIMA

Colombo SUN in English 15 Sep 82 pp 1, 8

[Article by Lalith Allahakoon and Bertie C. Vancuylenberg]

[Text]

President J. R. Jayewardene reiterated yesterday that Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike's civic rights would not be restored before the full term of seven years lapses.

The President was addressing the first election meeting in the Colombo district at Kaluaggala in the Avissawella electorate.

He said that Mrs. Bandaranaike was not qualified to enjoy civic rights and explained how the previous regime ruled the country under emergency laws, thus abusing law and order.

The President said that even after 1977 Mrs. Bandaranaike wanted to extend the life of Parliament, but she failed in this effort since the Federal Party refused to support her and because of the UNP's sathyagraha campaign.

The President referred to the latest developments in the political field. He said that the people are free to elect any candidate according to their desire: "If their choice is Mr. Kobbekaduwa, they can elect him and see how he governs this country".

Mr. Kobbekaduwa was a person who followed the footsteps of Mrs. Bandaranaike, he said.

"If I lose this election I am not afraid to walk on the road. People might ridicule me but what can they say if we are honest?"

Explaining how he maintained law and order he said that MP for Kaduwela M. D. H. Jayawardene, who is a good friend of his, was expelled since he violated the collective responsibility of the government.

"But we are not enemies, because we all respect democratic policies", the President said.

The President also traced the history of Avissawella (the ancient kingdom of Sitawaka). He said that thirty years ago he, the late Dudley Senanayake and late Sir John Kotewala visited a school in the vicinity of Kaluaggala. He recalled how they were hooted by his opponents, and a similar incident had occurred in Kosgama.

The President also said: "Although we could have continued for two more years without any difficulty we amended the Constitution to enable the President seek a fresh mandate after four years to continue for another term with his policies. This is the second time that the whole country is considered as one electorate. In the first election people elected Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan as their representative".

He said that 95 per cent. of the Indian estate workers" had pledged support for the UNP.

In a rally at Kaduwela the President said that this system of elections is followed in only a few countries, such as the United States of America and France where people's rights are enshrined in the constitution.

"We have adopted a new economic policy after we came into power in 1977. This policy ensures the equal distribution of wealth among the masses.

"According to our constitution no one is empowered to extend the term of Parliament or the executive President without the approval of the people at a referendum. This is the significance of the constitution", he added.

"During my administration I haven't done anything wrong. If I abuse powers you can deprive me of my civic rights, you can sentence me to death, you can kick me out of the political scene of Sri Lanka. But we won't do such things.

"We can win this election if you cast your vote for the right person and I hope that you all will support me".

MP for Kaduwela, M. D. H. Jayawardene said how President Jayewardene worked for the UNP and the country with dedication.

Speaking at Kaluaggala Minister of State Anandatissa de Alwis said:

"The person whom you elect as the President should be able to solve your problems. He should be intelligent and efficient. President Jayewardene is the only person with these qualities. He is the only person who has a better understanding of our problems".

Trade and Shipping Minister Lalith Athulathmudali said, "When Hector Kobbekaduwa held the portfolio of Agriculture and Lands he imposed a lot of restrictions and barriers such as "Hal Polla".

He explained that executive legislature and judiciary are three independent institutions:

"What are the motives of the SLFP. They are trying to interfere with the judiciary if they come to power and restore civic rights of Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike".

He said that Mrs. Bandaranaike was deprived of her rights after a careful determination by the judiciary.

Mr. Athulathmudali explaining the weaknesses in the 1972 constitution, said that the SLFP was trying to adopt the 1972 constitution which does not have provision for a referendum to be held if the legislature wants to extend the term of Parliament.

CSO: 4200/8

TULF PRESIDENTIAL CHOICE EXAMINED

Colombo SUN in English 15 Sep 82 pp 1, 8

[Article by Ranil Weerasinghe]

[Text]

Which of the candidates in the Presidential race will the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) choose to back?

This has now become a highly significant question in view of the Presidential race track now becoming cluttered with a number of runners.

Although the TULF has decided to stay away from the polls, despite a belated appeal to the high command to consider Selvarajah Yogachandran alias Kuttimani as their Presidential candidate — the fact remains that their block vote has now been recognised as possible — a decisive factor in the event that they utilise their franchise in support of any individual.

For it has been pointed out that while the TULF which won 18 of the 23 seats it contested, gained 57 per cent of the votes in the northern and eastern province alone, that their

actual strength which included members of their community scattered throughout the country added up to something like 14 per cent of the country's total votes.

TULF Secretary General A. Amirthalingam told 'SUN' that a decision whether the TULF would support any candidate or remain on the sidelines would be taken at their General Council meetings on September 19.

The options that the Council had before it, he pointed out, were to boycott elections — a stand taken by the militant group some of whom now wished to put Kuttimani forward as a candidate, let the TULF supporters vote according to their conscience; or guide them in the exercising of their vote.

With the advancing of Kuttimany's candidacy now appearing to their conscience; or guide believe that the radicals would prevail upon the Council to boycott it totally.

CSO: 4200/8

SRI LANKA

ZAKAT SYSTEM FOR SRI LANKA MUSLIMS

Karachi THE MUSLIM WORLD in English 4 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] Sri Lanka is planning to introduce the system of Zakat for its Muslim population, Hon'ble Mohammed Hanifa Mohammed, Minister of Transport and Religious Affairs, and President of the Sri Lanka Motamar Branch, said in an interview with PPI.

He said that during his stay in Karachi, he had secured copies of Zakat Act of Pakistan and other Islamic laws.

A committee, headed by a retired Supreme Council Judge, had been appointed to suggest ways and means of the collection and utilisation of Zakat, he said.

Mr. Hanifa said the Sri Lanka Government was taking keen interest in the welfare of the Muslim minority, and had allocated Rs. 3.5 million in the current budget for the promotion of Islamic teachings.

The Minister said some amendments to the Auqaf Act would be announced shortly.

He disclosed that over one million Muslims lived in Sri Lanka. There were 1,600 Masajid, 487 Arabic colleges and 500 madrassahs in Sri Lanka which were administered by his ministry.

Mr. Hanifa said there was complete freedom of religion in his country and the Muslims enjoyed all rights.

He said the Marriage Act, as far as it concerned the Muslims, was being suitably amended, keeping in view requirements of Shariah.

Mr. Hanifa thanked President Gen. Zia-ul-Haq for providing Islamic literature to Sri Lanka Muslims and sanctioning a number of scholarships to enable Muslim students from Sri Lanka to study in Pakistan.

CSO: 4200/7

TULF NOW IGNORES HOME GUARD PLAN

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 9 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by D. B. S. Jeyaraj]

[Text]

The newly introduced Home Guards Scheme has still not got off the ground in the Jaffna district which originally espoused the scheme's merits.

The reason for this, according to informed sources, is the lethargy displayed by a majority of the TULF MPs in the district.

The Home Guards would be mainly recruited on the strength of the recommendations made by the MPs of the area. Internal security Ministry sources told 'The Island' that several MPs of Jaffna, however, have not supplied these original recommendation lists and in some cases have not ratified the revised lists made up after interviews by the AGAs.

These sources pointed out that it was ironic that Jaffna MPs were displaying such lethargy when it was the same MPs who had agitated for the introduction of such a scheme.

Only the Members of Parliament representing Kankesanturai, Nallur, Kayts and Point Pedro have perfected and submitted the final lists to the District Secretary, Jaffna, Mr. Devanesan Nesiah, these sources said. As a result of this 'The Island' learns the District

Secretary is unable to summon a meeting of the District Watch Committee and finalise the appointment of the Home Guards.

The Home Guards Scheme itself was mooted on the active insistence of the TULF. After the May-June violence of last year, the TULF boycotted Parliament on the basis of 5 demands one of which was the introduction of a Home Guards Scheme.

After the initiation of the on-going dialogue with the Government, a Committee was appointed to recommend a Home Guards Scheme. This Committee devised its scheme on the lines of recommendations submitted by the TULF and the CWC. Subsequently, the Eheliyagoda MP Mr. Mervyn Kularatne was appointed as Deputy Minister of Internal Security and was placed in charge of the Home Guards Scheme.

Certain TULF MPs told 'The Island' that they were finding it difficult to make up lists as suitable persons had not volunteered their services.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kularatne is expected to visit Jaffna this month in order to expedite the Home Guards Scheme.

CSO: 4200/7

BANK ROBBERIES FINANCE TERRORISM

Colombo SUN in English 17 Sep 82 p 7

[Editorial: "Bank Heist"]

[Text] Once again a state run bank has been robbed at gunpoint possibly by a group of urban guerrillas. This time it is in Kebithigollewa in the north central province. The amount robbed is as high as three million in cash and jewellery.

Wednesday's daring heist is believed to be as big as two earlier bank robberies in Neervelly and Killinochchi in north Lanka.

The "modus operandi" of this gang hardly differed from those who earlier robbed the two banks in the north.

They seem to have had prior knowledge of the logistics of the bank's day to day operations. Perhaps they had obtained vital inside information before they staged the robbery.

The authorities have still not arrested or identified the gang robbers. They are yet to confirm whether the robbers had any political link or they were hardcore terrorists themselves.

But the very fact that the operation had the hallmarks of the earlier robberies suggests a radical connection.

It was done at the very doorway to the north and is thus most significant. So is the timing because most of the law enforcement officials are at present busy with the law and order situation in view of the forthcoming Presidential polls.

We urge the government and the relevant security authorities to take very serious note of this particular incident. Not only must they apprehend the culprits as soon as possible, but they should also launch a top level investigation to determine whether this was not a politically connected crime.

It certainly seems to be the handiwork of well-organised terrorists who prowl the north these days.

Even the police have not been able to maintain proper law and order in this trouble stricken area. Lawlessness seems to proliferate. And the culprits are not necessarily the so-called separatist terrorists. Common criminals, highwaymen and petty thieves are believed to be having a field day, while the law enforcers are fighting a losing battle to keep them under control.

The police should endeavour to reinforce and revamp its enforcement strategy in the north and make it a safer place for the innocent peace-loving citizens to live.

But, the real solution to that depends more on the public themselves. They must extend a helping hand to the policemen and provide them with crucial information in order to fight the criminals and weed out the anti-social vermin.

CSO: 4200/8

STATE OF MALNUTRITION QUESTIONED

Colombo SUN in English 15 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Jennifer Henricus]

[Text]

**Glaring irregularities have surfaced in interpreting figures on Sri Lanka's malnutrition computed by the government's bureaucrats.**

While the actual figures showed a marked improvement in the nutritional status of children in the country, the bureaucrats at the Ministry of Plan Implementation claimed they showed that malnutrition had increased.

The decline in malnutrition levels which is in fact nearly a 50 per cent drop over the 1975/76 figure is clearly indicated in the survey conducted by the Food and Nutrition Policy Planning Division of the Ministry of Plan Implementation.

The misinterpretation of these figures, sources said may well be an act of sabotage by anti-government elements who sought to prevent the image of the government being boosted. "SUN" learns that this deliberate misinterpretation has also caused concern among international agencies providing nutritional assistance to Sri Lanka.

One of these agencies it is learnt has taken the matter up with government charging that it is "extremely serious", and has called for immediate remedial measures to put the record straight on these facts.

According to informed sources these same figures clearly showing the improvement in the nutritional status of the country, which was displayed at a current exhibition has allegedly been tampered with and the figures obliterated.

According to the survey figures protein energy malnutrition in pre-school children has declined from 42.1 per cent in 1975 to approximately 20 per cent in 1979/81 (the accurate figure of the survey is not known since the error factor of the survey has not been computed as yet).

Meanwhile the Assistant Director of the Food and Nutrition Policy Planning Division, Nimal Hettiarachchi told "SUN" that there was a conflict as to whether the malnutrition levels had actually declined. He said that it will be known only once the report was ready, which will be in mid-October.

The survey cost the government 2.4 million rupees and was conducted over a period of three years.

MILK USED TO REDUCE MALNUTRITION

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 15 Sep 82 p 3

[Text]

In fourteen free milk feeding centres opened in various parts of the country where over 100,000 glasses of milk are offered to pre-school children a month, malnutrition had been reduced to a very great extent, Trade and Shipping Minister Lalith Athulathmudali said declaring open the 15th centre in Attidiya.

The Minister said: "Milk is a non-aligned colour; it is neither green, blue nor red. This milk is available to all children irrespective of race, religion or the political hues of their parents. My appeal to parents is to bring their children daily and give them a glass of milk so that we could eliminate malnutrition among our young".

The Attidiya centre, like the fourteen others opened previously, too is serviced by the Mt. Lavinia Friendship Society with assistance from the Swedish Friends of Sri Lankan Children.

Mr. Athulathmudali said at the same place where children were being fed with milk an Opposition party held a rally recently and hurled personal abuse at government members. But that did not cause in him any rancour. Those who resorted to abuse were people who had no political solutions to offer.

The milk centres had nothing to do with politics. Even if the parents had no intention to vote for him they must bring their kids along for a free glass of milk daily. Eliminating malnutrition was a common issue like the introduction of pipe-borne water to Attidiya recently. No political advantage was being

sought on common issues-milk or water.

He said the Swedish assistance was completely voluntary and it was not aid from the Swedish government. It was assistance from people to people as against help from government to government. The people-to-people aid concept must be further developed. The Swedes who helped our children were not capitalists in that country; they were workers earning wages. They did not contribute big money but nominal amounts and they were ordinary people like people who participated in the Mahapola. They had asked their employers to deduct monthly certain amounts on what had been described as Sri Lankan Children Deductions. Although the Mt. Lavinia Friendship Society ran the centres the Swedish friends periodically came to examine how they were operated. After such visits the Swedes obviously satisfied with the way the centres were maintained had pledged more assistance. At present 100,000 glasses milk were made available for a month; the target was to increase that number to 200,000.

"This is a common exercise where everybody participates", the Minister said. "There is no necessity to have divisions in matters of this nature. Of course there should be political divisions but such divisions should be limited only to times of elections. Other times while holding divergent political views people must jointly think of common problems. That is how the unity of the village and the country could be achieved".

CSO: 4200/7

BRIEFS

COLVIN GETS KEY SYMBOL--LSSP Leader, Dr. Colvin R. de Silva told THE ISLAND yesterday that he was very happy about the decision of the Commissioner of Elections recognising his party. That was a correct and reasonable decision, he said. Dr. de Silva also expressed his gratitude to the Commissioner for taking a decision on the matter so soon, before he left for a meeting of the Politbureau at party headquarters. Mr. Anil Moonasinghe, leader of the rival faction of the party was taken by surprise at the decision of the Commissioner of Elections. He was not aware of it until I contacted him last night for his comments. "I cannot believe the decision and I cannot make any comment on it just now", said the leader of the breakaway LSSP Group. He then handed the phone to Mr. Percy Wickramasekera. "We do not mind not getting the party symbol of the Key since Mrs. Bandaranaike has been allotted the Hand", said Mr. Percy Wickramasekera, General Secretary of United Corporation and Mercantile Union. The officially recognized LSSP will hold a Central Committee meeting on Saturday morning to discuss practical and organisational matters in regard to Dr. Colvin R. de Silva's campaign for the Presidential Election. [By Daya Lankapura] [Text] [Colombo THE ISLAND in English 10 Sep 82 p 1]

VASU TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT--Vasudeva Nanayakkara of the Nava Samasamaja Party has announced that he will be contesting the Presidential election. In a Press statement, he states: "During the last two months, we made every effort to make Colvin R. de Silva the common Opposition candidate based on the working-class and the left movement. However, the LSSP leader was only interested in coming forward with the support of SLFP leadership. Now, it is very clear that this attempt of LSSP leaders will not be successful. NSSP Central Committee which considered these developments decided on September 10, 1982, to contest the forthcoming Presidential election to:- \*Defeat J. R. by the 4-point unity of all opposition forces which includes the united campaign to make everyone cast all three preferences against the Government, and \*Get the maximum attention and support for the revolutionary left programme declared on July 27, 1982, by putting forward Vasudeva Nanayakkara, a politbureau member of the NSSP as the Presidential candidate. [Text] [Colombo THE ISLAND in English 12 Sep 82 p 1]

EIGHT TERRORISTS ARRESTED--Eight members of a splinter terrorist group headed by 'Suresh Master' were arrested by the Police two days ago at Oddisuddan and in Jaffna city in the North. A cache of arms consisting of a

sub-machine gun, two double-barrel shot guns and a revolver which had been put in a sack and buried was also recovered. [By D. B. S. Jeyaraj] [Text] [Colombo THE ISLAND in English 12 Sep 82 p 1]

PLEA TO FORM HOME GUARD--The Deputy Minister of Internal Security Mr. Mervyn Kularatne, has appealed to the private sector to co-operate with the Government in the formation of Home Guards throughout the country. Mr. Kularatne said that the assistance of the private sector in releasing its employees to function as Home Guards was essential if the scheme was to function effectively. According to the regulations of the scheme, persons applying to be Home Guards must obtain the written consent of their employers before they are considered for recruitment. The Deputy Minister said that the Home Guards would not be armed but would function as 'a disciplined group of social workers' and would be an asset to their employers as they would be trained in various fields such as fire-fighting crime prevention, hygiene and first aid. There would be 25 members in each Home Guard unit and the various units which would each have a leader, would be coordinated by the Assistant Government Agent of the area. They would be mobilised only in times of emergency. Mr. Kularatne expressed disappointment that although the idea of a Home Guards scheme had been mooted by the TULF, there has been hardly any response to the scheme from electorates in the North. The Deputy Minister said the scheme had already got off the ground in the Matale town where 250 applicants had been recruited. Recruitment was now going on in the Colombo and Nuwara Eliya-Maskeliya electorates, he said. [Text] [Colombo THE ISLAND in English 17 Sep 82 p 3]

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT--Two more candidates will contest the presidential election on October 20. They are Mr. N. H. Keerthiratne a former Minister and UNP member of parliament for Kegalle and Mr. Rohana Wijeweera the JVP leader. Mr. Keerthiratne who is contesting as an independent candidate paid his deposit of Rs. 75,000 yesterday morning. Mr. Wijeweera's deposit was paid by Mr. Lionel Bopage of the JVP. Earlier last week Mr. Kumar Ponnambalam son of the late Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, QC, paid his deposit as candidate on the Tamil Congress ticket. Mr. Keerthiratne was the UNP Member of Parliament for Kegalle in the first parliament, from 1947 to 1952. He was also MP from 1952 to 1956 and Deputy Minister of Posts and Information from 1952 to 1956. He is the brother of Mr. Asoka Karunaratne, Minister of Social Services and MP for Rambukkana. The Elections Commissioner has specially detailed two officers to accept deposits from prospective candidates. They are Mr. D. C. Perera, Assistant Commissioner of Elections and Mr. G. Jinadasa, Accountant, Elections Department. [Text] [Colombo DAILY NEWS in English 8 Sep 82 p 1]

DEMOCRATIC WORKERS CONGRESS TO SUPPORT SLFP--The Democratic Workers' Congress has sent a congratulatory message to S.L.F.P. leader, Sirimavo Bandaranaike on her victory in the struggle for the party symbol, states a DWC press release. The congress will give its full support to the Presidential nominee of the S.L.F.P. as decided at the Working Committee meeting last month, the release said. The DWC had also made a special request to the other left Presidential nominees (LSSP and JVP) to withdraw from the contest and support the SLFP nominee as a common candidate, it added. [Text] [Colombo SUN in English 11 Sep 82 p 3]

THAILAND

COLUMNIST NOTES PRC SUPPORT FOR CPT, RTG POLITICAL ATTACK

Bangkok PHYA KHRUT in Thai 21 Jul 82 p 3

[Angkhirat Charoenrat column: "Plan 65/1982 to Suppress the Communist Terrorists Peacefully"]

[Text] If the situation of the communists in Thailand is compared with the trade situation, it can be said that things are very dismal at present. This is because either communist suppression Plan 66/1980 stipulated that politics was to lead the military or because the military understands the factors of the communist terrorists.

Recently, many communists have come and surrendered. Figures released by the Information Office of Supreme Command Headquarters show that in just the first 6 months of this year, nationwide, more than 3,000 communist terrorists surrendered.

And what is very interesting is that most of the communist terrorists who have surrendered were members of the TPLAF, or Thai People's Liberation Armed Forces, who were the main forces who confronted and fought government officials.

This reduction in the size of the TPLAF can be seen clearly from what one officer said. He said that the communist terrorists have more weapons than men to use them. When government officials seize an operations base, they frequently find new weaopsns still stored in crates.

However, this dismal situation that the CPT is in now also stems from international politics too.

When China expressed a desire to improve relations with Thailand, we immediately brought up this problem. About 2 years, the Chinese [leader] Deng Xiaoping told Thai leaders that relations between the Thai and Chinese governments would improve but that the matter of the Chinese Communist Party supporting the communist party in Thailand was another matter.

It is certain that China has quietly implemented a policy of improving relations with Thailand because it wants to weaken the Russian encirclement which used the Indochina communists to block off the south when Chinese influence declined.

Thus, Thailand was the most suitable [country] for China to use as part of a new strategy to halt the spread of Vietnamese and Russian influence.

And since the negotiations have reached the point at which China has shut down the Voice Of the People's Radio station and reduced the support given to the communist party in Thailand, it is likely that this happened because of a bargain, that is, if China would stop supporting the CPT, the Thai government would support the Khmer coalition government policy.

And this has happened since General Prem has announced that Thailand is ready to help Sihanouk whenever he asks for it.

This tactic has caused CPT terrorist operations to taper off, but the philosophy behind the struggle of the communist party is that this war does not have a time limit. This is because of their strong ideals.

Since they have been pressured into surrendering, they have had to surrender in order to find a new way to continue the struggle in the cities. "If Khun Thong returns in the morning," fighting will break out. This is fighting with coordination between the cities and the jungles.

The government is well aware of this new CPT tactic and so last month there were rumors that [the government] would allow the CPT to form a party and struggle politically in parliament. But these rumors were squelched by General Prem who said that "we will not allow this."

Communists are communists and the struggle will not end like a party. When they come into the cities, their burning ideals will necessarily burst out in one form or another.

Concerning this phenomenon, the National Security Council is well aware of this from intelligence activities that have constantly provided reports. Thus, at the beginning of July, a new communist terrorist suppression policy was proposed at a cabinet meeting. And so Plan 65/1982 was issued.

The aim is to counter the CPT's offensive plans and have them come wage a political struggle peacefully.

Looking at Plan 65/1982, it can be compared to a double-edged sword. Because unless the government is better, the forces of the CPT will be like steam bottled up in a kettle that will explode if not allowed to escape gradually.

At the same time, looked at from the opposite standpoint, this latest plan is a defensive, and not an offensive, measure against the activities of the CPT.

And the words "allow them to carry on a political struggle peacefully" may refer to allowing the CPT to struggle in parliament.

If it is asked whether this would be good or bad, I would say good since Thais will stop killing each other. But it is questionable whether the Thais in the cities are willing to allow this. Because if the ideological and political struggle continues at such a fierce level and the CPT has a chance to grow in the cities, when that day arrives, will we be able to avoid an urban war?

11943

CSO: 4207/157

THAILAND

PARTICIPANT DESCRIBES ATMOSPHERE, PERSPECTIVES OF 1981 COUP

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 19 Jul 82 pp 4-7

[Article by Bunchana Atthakon, London, 27 April 1981: "The Unsuccessful Coup D'Etat of 1-3 April 1981"]

[Text] The Coup Was an Accident

1. The coup led by General San Chitpatima, with Lieutenant General Wasin Isarangkun Na Ayuthaya the deputy leader and young turks serving as the core, seized power from the government of General Prem Tinsulanon on 1 April 1981. The government regained power on 3 April 1981. I think that this was an accident that took place in Thailand rather than a real revolution or coup d'etat. Viewed from the standpoint of the well-being and development of the country, this was a very unfortunate event since it should not have happened in such a situation as existed at the time.

The Situation 3 Months Prior to the Coup

2. Concerning the situation approximately 3 months prior to the 1 April Coup, that is, from January to March 1981, I wrote an analysis that evaluated the situation of the first and second Prem governments. I wrote that the government would probably survive, even though students, laborers and MPs were greatly dissatisfied with the government, if Prime Minister Prem acted in a more resolute manner. I did not disseminate this document widespready. I gave it to the privy councillor, whom I respect greatly, to read.

I Would Have Been the Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Council

3. The coup took place on 1 April 1981. I left Bangkok on 3 April and arrived in London on 4 April on an Air France flight. The 6 April edition of the BANGKOK POST and the 7 April edition of the DAILY NEWS printed stories that said that the Revolutionary Council had planned to make me prime minister once the coup had succeeded. Both newspapers also said that I had left the country after the Revolutionary Council surrendered to the government on 3 April 1981.

Concerning such stories, it is only natural that people were very interested and thought that I played an important role in this coup and had had to quickly flee the country. But actually, I am just Professor Bunchana, one of those people who respect knowledge and scholarship.

#### I Reported to the Prime Minister By Telegram

4. On Sunday morning, 5 April 1981, Professor Thaksiya, my daughter, telephoned me from Bangkok and told me that those who had gone to the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council at the RTA conference hall on 1 April had to report themselves to the government. I quickly sent a telegram to Prime Minister Prem, informing him that I was in England and that I wanted to report by telegram. I told him that if he wanted me to turn myself in, he could inform the embassy in London and I would return. And that morning, I turned myself in to Ambassador Phaen Wannamethi at his diplomatic quarters. I also gave him a copy of the telegram that I had sent to the prime minister.

#### The Warrant

5. While waiting for news from officials in Bangkok through the embassy here, on Wednesday, 22 April 1981, my daughter in Bangkok telephoned and told me that the government had issued warrants for the arrest of eight people thought to be guilty of treason. Of these, six were soldiers, including General San Chittpatima and Colonel Manun Rupkhachon. There were also two civilians, Bunchana Atthakon and Raksak Wattanaphanit. As for Mr Chaowat Sutlapha, the mayor of Bangkok, and Mr Bunsin, the deputy mayor, whom the court had released on bail, their bail was withdrawn and they were arrested again. It is said that this order, or warrant, is worded rather strongly. But at the time this memorandum is being written (27 April 1981), I have not yet read the warrant and so I cannot comment on it.

#### I Am a Teacher, a Professor

6. Concerning this warrant for my arrest, actually this could have been expected to happen if the government wants to use strong measures. Thus, I am not very surprised. For me, the thing that is interesting is that the government thinks that I was an important person in carrying out this coup. This is attaching much importance to me. But actually, I am only a teacher, or university professor. That is how I feel. Everyone called me professor. People came to me for knowledge, ideas and opinions. And sometimes people invited me to give lectures and seminars or to attend a debate and there was never any objection. I went and took part regardless of whether it was a private function, a club or an association or whether the person who invited me was a soldier or a civilian.

#### The Atmosphere At the RTA Conference Hall

7. Concerning the atmosphere at the RTA conference hall on 1 April 1981, I arrived there around 1000 hours. There was great confusion and no order at all. Three to four rows of tables, with each row about 30-40 meters long, had

been set up. The hall was filled with uniformed officers. At the southern end of the hall was a stage. At the right of the stage was a place where the leader and deputy leader of the coup could meet and discuss matters. But the room of the coup leader was behind the stage.

Besides all these officers, there was also a group of civilians there. They were legal advisors. Among this group were Mr Rat Srikraiwin and Lieutenant General Saming Tailangkha. As for the officers whose duties concerned the various documents, they were seated together in the same area.

At 1100 hours on 1 April, about 10 orders from the leader of the Revolutionary Council were announced over the radio and television. I asked Mr Rat, the chief legal advisor, about these and he told me that various people had written these announcements, which had then been submitted to the leader to sign. They had not been submitted to the legal affairs section or the secretary-general of the Revolutionary Council (Manun Rupkhachon).

At the same time, I met with Professor Thinphan Nakhata, Professor Kramon Thong-thammachat and Professor Thawat Mokaraphong. They brought drafts of some of the announcements for me to look at. I have to say that the light in the room was not good and I could not read these. Thus, I could not give an opinion. I could only say that these announcements, or Revolutionary Council Orders, seemed like laws and that if they were going to be announced, they should first be examined by the group of legal advisors. Everyone agreed with this.

Mr Rat brought a list of the names of the people in the various ministries and departments and asked my view on who should be asked to come work at Revolutionary headquarters. I could not see very well because of the light and so I could not give him a very useful answer.

That afternoon, after eating lunch at the Army Club, Mr Rat moved the desks of the legal advisors group to the right of the stage in front. I did not have any real duties. I went and joined them, and I asked the legal advisory section to draft a law concerning the Revolutionary Council organizations that were being set up.

General San Chitpatima and General Soem Na Nakhon

8. When I arrived at Revolutionary Council headquarters at the army conference hall at 1000 hours, I met Dr Saeng Sanguanruong, one of the advisors to the prime minister. He took me into the main conference hall where I met Mr Wanniwat Srikraiwin. We sat down at an empty table for a moment. Colonel Manun Rupkhachon came up and said hello and then left. I have not met him or had any contact with him since.

I received a copy of an order from the leader of the Revolutionary Council. This order appointed me director for economic affairs. This same order appointed Mr Thinphan Nakhata director for general activities; Colonel Prachak Sawangchit was appointed director for the preservation of order and Mr Rat Srikraiwin was made director for foreign and legal affairs.

I checked this list of appointments but did not see where any duties or organizations had been stipulated. I went to inform General San that the powers and duties of the directors and other people would have to be stipulated too in order to make this legal. I also asked that the legal section be the one to draft laws in the future. Otherwise, even though I had been appointed, I could not do anything.

When I had some free time, I went and chatted with General Soem Na Nakhon. I asked about his family. And I suggested that he get some rest in order to preserve his health since I saw that he was very tense.

Besides this, I saw Police General Monchai Phankhongchun, the director-general of the Police Department, and there was an admiral and an air force general in the group that was broadcasting live news reports on television. I was later told that these two officers were not the commanders in chief of the navy and air force as had been reported. This made me feel that the events had many weaknesses.

Before noon on 1 April, there was a television broadcast and a press conference. And I learned that, before I arrived, there had been a meeting with the undersecretaries of the ministries and with bankers. In the afternoon, there was a meeting with several dozen high-ranking police officers.

#### The Disorder At Revolutionary Council Headquarters

9. What I saw happening before noon that day made me feel sad because everything was very disorganized. I was discouraged by the thought that if things were so unorganized at the beginning like this, how could they govern the country and have the country make progress in accord with the goals of the Revolutionary Council?

I was very depressed. Besides the fact that the promoters of the coup did not give me, a senior person, any recognition, the disorder made me think about returning home before noon. But I did not think that this would be proper and so I stayed and watched things to see what they would do to improve activities. [I also thought that] this would also give me more experience.

I compared this with the coup led by Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat in 1959, when I was called in to serve on the research committee. At that time, there were several committees and the committees had their work tables arranged in groups. Things were very orderly, which is in great contrast to this coup.

#### The King Goes to Korat

10. I stayed at the conference hall until late that night. Around 1800 hours, I telephoned Khunying Sae, my wife, and told her that I would be home late because of activities at Revolutionary Headquarters. She told me that I should not get involved in this and that the king had gone to Korat with Prime Minister Prem. Radio reports from Korat had announced this.

I immediately felt that if the king had really gone to Korat, it meant that the king did not support the actions of the Revolutionary Council. This conflicted with what I had been told at first before I went to Revolutionary Council headquarters. Thus, if the Revolutionary Council had continued on its course, this could have led to a struggle between the troops at Korat and the troops of the Revolutionary Council. Thais would have been killing Thais. This could have caused a civil war and outside enemies such as Vietnam might have invaded Thailand.

I went and discussed these things and my thoughts with Mr Rat Srikraiwin. I then went and asked Mr Wasin. He said that he knew that the king had gone to Korat with General Prem and that if the military in Korat mobilized troops, there would be fighting. I felt very unhappy about this and I was very displeased by the fact that the military had not informed me or Mr Rat, who were senior civilians there, about the movements of the government and the king.

When I finally managed to leave the headquarters, it was almost 2100 hours. And shortly after I arrived home, Mr Rat sent his car to take me back to headquarters in order to see what the Revolutionary Council would do next. But I did not learn anything more and returned home disappointed.

#### The Prestige of the King

11. I never went back to the headquarters again after 1 April 1981. I felt that this coup would fail. I was very afraid that blood would be spilled since the two sides would have to fight each other. But the great prestige of the king made the two sides, that is, the government and the coup promoters, consider the well-being of the country. Neither side used weapons to destroy the other. This was Thailand's good fate. I have frequently said that amazing things always happen in Thailand. This was one more example. If people had not believed in the great prestige of the king, who has great moral principles, I don't know what would have happened.

Every night before I go to bed, I ask Phra Srirattanatrai to protect the king and queen and their family. To this day, I still firmly believe that the king has great moral principles. During the 8 years that I served as a minister in the governments of Field Marshal Sarit and Field Marshal Thanom, I had an opportunity to come in close contact with the king and understand his behavior. As long as the king is the pillar of Thailand, I am certain that Thailand will develop and survive.

#### The Revolutionary Council and I

12. A friend of mine asked me how I could have gotten involved in the coup of 1-3 April 1981.

To answer this, I will have to write at some length. In section 6, I said that I am a teacher, a professor. Whenever someone has a problem, wants some information or invites me to give a lecture, I usually try to help them or join them. My

relations with the young soldiers, including both the young turks and the Democratic Soldiers, is similar to that of other professors.

Around February 1980 a former government official in the economic ministry came to see me. He told me that five to six young soldiers wanted to invite me to have dinner and ask me some things about economics and politics. I accepted the invitation.

We had dinner that night at a barbecued chicken restaurant in Bang Su. We ate upstairs. There were about nine to ten people present, three to four of whom were civilians. The people to whom I was introduced included Colonel Chamlong Simuang, Colonel Manun Rupkhachon and several others whose names I cannot remember. I asked who the leader of this group of officers was. Colonel Chamlong and Colonel Manun both said that there was no leader and that several officers had joined together with "group leadership."

#### Question and Answers, Young Soldiers

13. Concerning the questions and answers that day, the following are the things that I remember:

13.1. Question: At present, the government of General Kriangsak, which has been supported by the soldiers group from the beginning, is not carrying out things in accord with the policy of the soldiers group, particularly concerning economics. The price of goods, such as oil, has increased and this is making things difficult for the people. How should the government be changed in order to solve these problems?

Answer: Whenever there is a confrontation between two groups, technically, there are three ways to solve the problem: 1. The groups can negotiate and compromise. 2. If no compromise can be reached, a more senior person must be asked to step in and solve the problem. For example, if ordinary people are involved, they must go to a court. If it is a political matter, parliament must be asked to issue a no-confidence resolution or the king must be asked to make a decision. 3. If method 2 fails, force may have to be used. Regardless of what the matter is, force must be used only as a last resort and it must really be necessary. I recommended that they study the book "Anatomy of Revolution" by Britten.

13.2 Question: Have economic matters become so bad that action should be taken to get rid of the Kriangsak government?

Answer: Whether the time is right or not depends on many factors. That is, things are relative. From the economic standpoint, things can be done in stages so that the government adjusts the price of goods and oil.

Concerning this, Mr Michai Ruchuphan, who served as a minister in the first and second Prem governments and who took part in the meeting, said that things had not reached the point where any action should be taken.

13.3 Question: If action is taken to compel a government to resign, what can be done to obtain a new government that has greater capabilities?

Answer: If a government has to resign for some reason, we can only hope that the new government will be able to solve the problems better than the old one. This is a matter of democracy throughout the world. When someone "dies," there is always someone else to take his place. No one can consider himself to be indispensable.

13.4. Question: When power was seized from the government by the military faction in the time of Admiral Sangat Chaloyu, they seized power from the Seni and Thanin governments in only 20-30 minutes. What are the possibilities of doing this with future governments.

Answer: Using power to topple a government is the last measure when all other possibilities have been exhausted. This is because various harmful things may follow in the wake of such action. For example, investments (the construction of new factories, the purchase of new machinery and the import of new technology) may decline and there may be economic turmoil in the country. Unemployment [may increase], production may fall and the price of goods and the cost of living may increase. These would be general problems. Furthermore, in using force to seize power, if some military faction seizes power from a civilian government, it can do so easily. But if a military faction seizes power from a military government, there will be many problems. In Thailand's history, when Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram seized power from his own government, when Field Marshal Sarit joined with Field Marshal Thanom to seize power from the Thanom government or when Field Marshal Thanom seized power from his own government on 17 November 1971, they were able to do so easily.

One thing worth noting is that a military faction that succeeds in seizing power from the government must pay obeisance to the king and inform him in advance. Field Marshal Sarit, Field Marshal Thanom and Admiral Sangat all did this. In short, for a coup in Thailand to succeed, [the promoters] must have the support of the military, the monarchy and the people. The same is true for forming a government. The head of the government must have the support of all three institutions if things are to proceed smoothly.

#### The Thinking of the Young Soldiers

14. About 4 to 5 months after the events described in section 13, a man came and told me that he would like me to write a memorandum on how Thailand should solve the short-term and long-term economic, political and social problems. I did not know what the purpose of this was and so I asked to meet with the leading officer in order to discuss the matter first.

He arranged for me to meet with Colonel Manun Rupkhachon at his home in Bang Su. Also present was a major general in uniform and three to four other people dressed in civilian clothes.

Our meeting that day lasted about 2 hours, from 1000 hours to noon. The views of Manun can be summarized as follows:

14.1. Concerning politics, he felt that it would take a long time to implement a democratic system like that found in England and the United States. Thus, a middle way should be used, with the government having full administrative power and parliament being responsible for legislative matters only. MPs would not have the right to serve as ministers. This would prevent MPs from fighting to become ministers. This is the same as during the Field Marshal Sarit and Field Marshal Thanon period between 1959 and 1971. Thus, [he felt that] the constitution needed to be revised. The government would then gradually give more and more power to the people to let them govern themselves.

14.2. Concerning the economy, he felt that foreigners, or people of foreign ancestry, had too great a monopoly on trade, banking, industry and so on. This must be changed so that Thais, or the government, play a greater role in such activities. Serious attention should be given to the laborers, farmers and poor people. Consideration must be given to improving the distribution of income so that these people earn a sufficient and higher income. Concerning taxes, appropriate changes should be made. Taxes should be collected in sufficient amounts. Taxes collected as a tool to control the activities of various people should show results. And taxes collected to serve as a tool in developing the economy should show real results.

Concerning economic administration, the government should not place all its trust in people in business circles alone. This is because these businessmen have experience only in private-sector economic management. When they manage the national economy, they give little, or no, attention to the interests of the public since, as merchants, they look out only for their own interests. Thus, they think only about making profits for themselves and their shareholders.

14.3. Concerning the management of both military and civilian officials: He felt that corruption is widespread among government officials. Even in the purchase of military weapons, high-ranking officers make great personal profits. In civilian circles, indirect bribes are paid, for example, in purchasing oil and other items. The amounts paid reach hundreds of millions of baht. This should be resolutely suppressed and these people should be punished.

Among the military and civilian officials, there is too much "dead wood." There are 500 officers with the rank of general even though the RTA is not very large. These officers are all over 55 years old. Their fighting capabilities have declined greatly. If we really have to fight Vietnam, we will be at a great disadvantage. Thus, a [new] military retirement system should be implemented in order to improve the efficiency of the army. The same is true for civilians. The retirement age should be lowered from 60 to 55. This will be similar to that in other countries in this region, which is a tropical zone.

14.4. Concerning improving the structure of the various institutions, he felt that the structure of the bureaucracy, including the various ministries, bureaus

and departments, should be improved quickly. Then, the structure of the economic, political and social institutions should be changed so that they are all on the same level. This system will allow the country to make rapid progress.

Concerning this brief memorandum, after listening to him, I had to agree that his views were very much in line with my own and that, [if implemented] they would help the country make rapid progress. There is no reason to suspect that these people intended to destroy the system of democracy with the king at the head. I thus said "amen" to the views of these people and said that if they wanted me to give any views on building the country, I would be glad to do so, which was in line with my duties as a professor.

#### An Economic Lecture

15. About 2 months after the events described in section 14. I was invited to give a lecture on the economic problems and ways to solve them. The lecture was given to a group of officers at the Bang Su Cavalry Division. About 30-40 people attended the lecture, which lasted from 1200 hours to 1400 hours. It was here that I met Colonel Prachak Sawangchit for the first time.

The lecture that I gave can be summarized as follows:

15.1. The problems that must be solved in the short term: The short-term problems are inflation and the high cost of living. The incomes of the middle and lower classes are insufficient as compared with their expenses. This is because the price of goods has risen faster than their incomes. Those who work as employees are in a very difficult situation.

I proposed that, to solve these problems, the government should make a single committee, or commission, responsible for discussing the matter of "stipulating prices of goods" and the matter of "setting minimum wages for laborers, or "increasing the salaries of government officials." It should also discuss the matter of stipulating guaranteed prices for agricultural produce, such as the paddy of the farmers. At present, setting the prices of goods is the duty of the Department of Commerce. Electricity and oil rates are set by the Ministry of Interior and the Office of the Prime Minister. The Ministry of Interior sets the minimum wage and the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives sets the guaranteed rice prices.

I feel that if the system known as the "Comprehensive Income and Price Policy" is used in Thailand's present situation, good results will be obtained. What is essential is to take prompt and resolute action.

15.2. The problems that must be solved in the long term: These can be divided and summarized as follows:

15.2.1. The population of Thailand: The population is doubling every 23-25 years. Thus, by the year 2007, the population of Thailand will be about 100 million. Investments and production must increase very rapidly. Thus, the government should take serious action in the sphere of family planning.

Because it is difficult to implement a family planning [program successfully], plans must be made concerning public health, education and seminars to teach people various occupation skills. This will develop manpower in accord with the annual population increase.

15.2.2. Thailand's forests: During the past 20 years, 50 percent of the forests have disappeared. At present, the forest area accounts for only 25 percent of the land area. So that greater attention is given to this matter, a Ministry of Forestry should be established so that it can follow matters and solve the afforestation problem and seriously prevent the destruction of the forests.

Concerning this new ministry, it could be made responsible for other natural resources that have suffered serious destruction, such as geological resources. Land and irrigation matters could be turned over to this new ministry.

15.2.3. The ministries and departments in the commercial sector: These include the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Industry. They should be combined because the various tasks are related to each other; this will make administration more effective. The other ministries such as the ministries of agriculture, communications and finance must improve things too so that things are in line with the private economic institutions, which must improve things too.

15.2.4. The private-sector financial, trade and industrial institutions and the state enterprises must be revamped so that they have the position of national institutions. Regulations must be stipulated so that they are really responsible to the public at the national level.

15.2.5. The labor, farm and cooperative institutions must be arranged so that they have the same position as that described in section 15.2.4. The government should show real interest in the living conditions, consumer affairs, education and public health affairs of the laboring and farming classes.

Stated simply, to solve the long-term problems, I feel that improving the structure of the various institutions must be emphasized rather than trying to solve the problems mainly by relying on various data. In Thailand, data have not been collected in a very complete way.

Also attending this lecture were two or three professors from Chulalongkorn and Thammasat universities. From what I know, this same military clique had once invited professors from Nida and from these two universities to come lecture on the political and administrative problems and on how to solve the problems. I felt that the audience was interested and that they asked good questions. The approach I used during the lecture is known as "institutional economics."

Characteristics of Political Leaders, the Prime Minister and the Various Ministers

16. In considering the future in national administration, I have often been asked by soldiers and civilians who consider themselves to be students of mine whether political leaders should be soldiers or civilians. I have answered by saying that the first thing is to consider whether they are people who know

how to give and take and make compromises. But they must also be people who are acceptable to the king and be people whom he supports. They must also be acceptable to the army, or military, and to parliament, or the people. This group should include At Sitthisunthon, Prakop Hutasing, Praphat Awoichai and Somphop Hottrakit. The first two are privy councillors. Mr Praphat is the vice president of the Supreme Court. Mr Somphop is a former deputy prime minister. If a soldier is selected, it should be General Soem Na Nakhon or General Saiyut Koetphon.

The views of the young soldiers can be summarized by saying that, for the soldiers General Saiyut Koetphon is more acceptable than General Soem because he is very orderly and is not overly ambitious. As for the civilians, they feel that Professor Bunchana Atthakon should be a candidate. But I said that Professor Bunchana is too old and is more suited to being an advisor. I said this with sincerity. But these young people frequently liked to come ask me who should be put in charge of the various ministries if the cabinet should be reshuffled in the future.

I told them that the first person considered should be the undersecretary of the ministry. Besides this, others that should be considered include the senior directors-general in the economic ministries. A list of names should be drawn up and careful consideration should be given to each person's qualifications.

#### Note

I wrote this memorandum on 27 April 1981 in London before amnesty was granted on 5 May 1981 and before the Amnesty Act was announced on 12 June 1981.

Furthermore, the Police Department sent a note on 12 July 1981 informing me that it had examined various pieces of evidence and concluded that I had not been guilty of any wrongdoing as had been charged.

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EDITORIAL: FOREIGN MISSIONARIES COULD BE SPIES

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 4 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Missionary Work"]

[Text] Mr Thanu Sawaengsak, the director-general of the Department of Religion, has disclosed that, at present, many foreign missionaries who entered the country as tourists or with some other status have asked the Department of Religion for [a letter of] guarantee so that they can extend their visas. But after considering things, the Department of Religion has decided not to issue them letters of guarantee because they do not meet the criteria. [In response], these people have frequently cited freedom of religion in Thailand. But this is not an appropriate reason because freedom of religion refers to freedom to choose one's religion and not to freedom to propagate one's religion or ideology.

The director-general of the Department of Religion also said that the department has standards for issuing letters of guarantee to missionaries who want to extend their visas. The person who wants to extend his visa must belong to one of the 40 Catholic or Protestant organizations that have official support and he must have a letter of guarantee from that organization. Besides this, a missionary who has official support must not try to win converts by oppressing or tricking people or by giving rewards.

For a long time now, we have observed that the foreign missionaries who come to carry on activities in Thailand have been somewhat of a "nuisance." But they have been able to come and go freely. In particular, they have been able to go to the various temples by claiming that they are going there to study Buddhist meditation techniques. But in fact these people have engaged in two things. They have spread their own religious teachings and claimed that they are studying Buddhism. They have been warmly welcomed by the abbots of the various temples since these people are "foreigners." But this "nuisance" makes us suspect that their religious activities, including both their missionary activities and their Buddhist studies activities, are just cover activities. Actually, they may really be spying for their country for some political gain. Thus, we approve of the Department of Religion being stricter concerning this. And the abbots of the temples should be instructed not to let themselves be deceived by the fact that these people are foreigners.

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SINGAPORE ASSAILED FOR TRADE WITH SRV, MERCHANTS SEEK OPPORTUNITIES

Bangkok PHYA KHRUT in Thai 17 Jul 82 p 3

[ "6 October" column: "Trade and National Security" ]

[Text] We are in a turmoil over the Indochina problem. We have criticized the cleverness of Singapore merchants who have sold goods to the Vietnamese and Kampuchea and criticized them for betraying Thailand, which is the frontline country in the Khmer problem. And Thailand has been very strict and not allowed Thai merchants to sell goods to Vietnam.

We hoped that this would be one measure in encircling Vietnam economically in order to force Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

This action of ours has resulted in our losing much foreign currency in exchange for political measures. Because, actually, the Indochina market is a very big market for Thai goods. If we sold goods to them, our production, distribution and employment situation would definitely improve.

Even the National Economic and Social Development Board has proposed that one way to solve the unemployment problem is to consider implementing a policy of free trade with the Indochina countries.

"Actually, the merchants have constantly tried to convince the government to allow free trade with the Indochina countries," said a high-level news source in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He added that the merchants have tried to work through people in the government or express their views at joint government-private sector conferences.

If Vietnam profits economically from us, it will make them overly bold. But concerning the view of the merchants, they view only their own immediate problems, that is, once goods have been produced, they must be sold.

Concerning sales, the less expenses there are the better. And this means that if they can sell consumer type goods to the Indochina countries, the merchants will make large profits.

In the view of the merchants, this is economic development.

This conflict of opinion between the two groups of people has gone on for a long time now. But Hanoi and Saigon are filled with Thai goods.

Even Vietnamese soldiers who died in Thailand at Ban Non Mak Mun when Vietnam invaded Thailand had Thai goods such as Samit cigarettes on them.

About 5-6 months ago, [the authorities] were very strict about black market activities along the Thai-Kampuchean border. And now there are few such activities. However, Thai goods can still reach Vietnam in other ways. And many people are beginning to suspect that the agent that is sending Thai goods to Vietnam is Singapore. No one can determine how true this is.

In short, the government has claimed national security reasons for not allowing goods to be sold to Vietnam while the merchants have cited economic development.

But these claims by the two sides seem too broad. The question is: Have we really considered how great the losses or gains would be from selling goods to the Indochina countries?

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AAFLI ASSAILED FOR INTERFERENCE IN UNION AFFAIRS

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 14 Jul 82 pp 1, 8

[Article: "AAFLI Labor Group Interfers"]

[Text] AAFLI has not stopped trying to get the leaders of the two labor groups to hold negotiations and end the conflicts. The Phaisan group has assailed AAFLI for interfering in the Thai labor movement.

A report from the Employees' Council of the Labor Council states that on 12 July, the Asian-American Free Labor Institute (AAFLI) invited labor leaders from the groups of Mr Sawat Lukdot and Mr Phaisan Thawatchainan to come discuss matters. It proposed that the leaders of both groups put an end to their conflicts by having Mr Phaisan be the president of the council as before with Mr Amat Khamthethong becoming the secretary-general. Mr Phanat Thailuan would be responsible for education. As for the number of committee positions allotted to each group, each group would have the same number on the committee.

However, the negotiations of AAFLI did not achieve any results and no conclusions were reached. Thus, AAFLI set aside 15 July to hold further negotiations to end the conflicts among the labor leaders.

Concerning this, Mr Prathin Thamrongchoi, a member of the Railroad Labor Union told MATUPHUM that he did not agree with what AAFLI was doing since it was interfering in the Thai labor movement. "I do not agree. Even the Labor Department, which is responsible for such matters, has not gotten involved. But a foreign organization is interfering," said Mr Prathin critically.

Mr Niwat Nakhasawan, the president of the Telephone Organization Labor Union, told MATUPHUM that AAFLI had in fact invited labor leaders to come discuss matters. As for the proposal by AAFLI, the union will hold a meeting to discuss what should be done. But the quota on positions in the council proposed by AAFLI will definitely be rejected.

"We will not compromise with groups that take advantage of other laborers. And I would like to repeat that we will not be the slaves of anyone, especially a foreign organization," said a labor leader from Mr Phaisan's group in conclusion.

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NEW ANTI-CPT POLICY CALLED USELESS WITHOUT POLITICAL REFORMS

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 21 Jul 82 p 4

[The "Mushroom Reporter's" column]

[Text] A new policy to defeat the CPT (which means the communist groups, not the Communist Party of Thailand as they were officially called in the past) has come into being. This is called Policy 65/1982, which stems from [Order] 66/1980.

The new thing in this policy is that, to defeat the communists, all forms of dictatorship must be destroyed since this is a weakness that the communists have used to attack us. Real democracy will be promoted on the strategic and tactical fronts.

This policy will:

1. Make the government officials and people who have democratic ideals the core.
2. Make the people understand that sovereign power belongs to the people as a whole.
3. Make the people have confidence and faith in the democratic system.
4. Give freedoms to various power groups.
5. Allow the students to engage in various activities freely.

The patriotic students and people who love democracy who shed their blood in the events of 14 October 1973 did so for the five points above.

But it will be impossible for these five points to achieve any real results if they are just words and no action is taken. And it will be impossible to take any action unless the present constitution is revised. And it will not be possible to make any revisions as long as the senators and representatives do not have any real faith in democracy. There are not enough votes for revising the constitution.

Since the constitution is half dictatorial, half democratic, how can these five policy points be implemented? How can the people with democratic ideals do anything since the foundation for democracy, that is, freedom to speak, write and assemble, does not exist?

A basic freedom of the people, freedom of the press, has been kept in chains by dictatorial laws, such as Reform Committee National Administrative Act 42, which was copied from Reform Committee Act 17, and the press laws, which are somewhat out-of-date, having been written and promulgated in 1941.

It isn't necessary to mention the government officials who have democratic ideals, concerning whom the policy is quite excellent. Will they be asked to serve as the core in the old bureaucracy that exists today or will the officials be encouraged to become democratic?

How can sovereign power spring from the Thai people if senators are appointed to serve as "flunkies" to help generals become prime minister while the leaders of the political parties who are exhausted from trying to get party members and even themselves elected can only wink at this?

How can sovereign power belong to the Thai people if the MPs cannot oversee the actions of the government? Whenever problems arise in parliament, the senators, most of who are military men, have the supreme commander tell the newspapers that all three branches of the military support this or that person for the position of prime minister.

How can sovereign power come from the Thai people since the political parties must wait for the powerful people in the army to tell them what to do?

Thus, how can the people develop faith in the democratic system if the politicians continue to act in such "rotten" ways?

Neither parliament nor the cabinet has taken any action against those politicians who have acted in ways that destroy the people's faith in democracy. And besides simply failing to take any action against such politicians, they have even protected them. How can the people have any faith?

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DOCTOR FORCED FROM CHARITY WORK AFTER BEING CALLED COMMUNIST

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 9 Jul 82 pp 2, 3

[Article: "'I Was Afraid Thai Officials Would Kidnap and Kill Me'"]

[Text] Dr Chaiyen Rattanawichan wrote this note himself in order to explain why he could no longer treat people in the four northeastern provinces. He wrote that "I am afraid that government officials will kidnap and kill me." Mr Dapchai Akharat, an MP from Sakon Nakhon Province, used this as evidence, together with other problems experienced by the people, in order to inform the prime minister and solve the problems for the protection of the people. But Mr Dapchai was attacked for instigating a matter in order to win votes for himself.

Dr Chaiyen Rattanawichan, government official Level 8, Department of Ophthalmology, Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University. Position: Assistant Professor.

Background

I graduated in medicine, Chulalongkorn University. I continued my studies in the United States and was admitted to the American Board of Ophthalmology (a specialist in diseases of the eye).

I did not want to work in the United States since I wanted to help Thailand, particularly the poor.

In 1978, when the Phra Achan Fan Acharo Hospital was opened in Phanna Nikhom District, Sakon Nakhon Province, I volunteered to go provide treatment and perform operations for free for the villagers, relying entirely on my own personal funds for the benefit of the villagers and to dedicate merit to Phra Achan Fan Acharo.

I provided treatment in an area covering four provinces -- Sakon Nakhon, Nong khai, Udorn Thani and Nakhon Phanom. At that time, there were no other ophthalmologists there.

Later on, other patients traveled from Kalasin, Khon Kaen and Ubon Ratchathani [to see me].

#### Amount of Work

I went to work there 1 day a month. More than 100 people came for treatment each time. I treated most with medicines. Each time, about five to six had to be operated on. Most of them had cataracts of various types.

The treatments went well. I would like to thank the local radio station in Sakon Nakhon, which broadcast appointment times.

#### Equipment and Expenses Related to Treatment

At first, I had to borrow equipment from other people and then return it to the owner. This equipment was very expensive, and it was also very delicate. It was easily broken during the trip.

After I had been working here about a year, the disciples of Phra Achan Fan Acharo learned about this and so they donated a large sum of money to help support my project and the hospital. From 1979 to 1981, they donated several hundred thousand bath each year.

And in 1980, about 2 to 3 months before I decided to quit, the disciples of Phra Achan Fan Acharo considered establishing a foundation in order to provide support. This was intended to pay the hospital expenses of the patients whom I treated and surgical expenses such as drugs, stitching thread and so on. In only 2 to 3 months, they obtained almost enough money to set up the foundation.

But I had to ask to halt the program since I could no longer go treat the poor people at the Phra Achan Fan Acharo Hospital and I could not say how long this would be for.

This money is still intact, but people have not been allowed to donate any more money until I can go and treat patients again.

#### The Reasons Why I Cannot Go Carry On Activities

I heard rumors that some officials in Sakon Nakhon said that Dr Chaiyen Rattanawichan was a communist.

I was afraid that officials would kidnap and kill me and so I stopped going there since making merit by dying is something that should be avoided. Merit can be made in many ways and in many places.

#### The Reasons For Them Calling Me a Communist

1. I went to work by myself and made merit according to Buddhist teachings. I did not go there with much fanfare and so it seemed secretive. And no other doctor in Thailand had ever done anything like this before.
2. As for travel and food expenses, I paid for everything out of my own pocket. This made some people suspect that someone was secretly giving me support.
3. I went there regularly every month and so some people may have suspected that I went there to serve as a link between the jungle and the city.
4. Besides working at the Phra Achan Fan Acharo Hospital, I also took the opportunity to pay my respects to various monks such as Phra Achan Suwat at Wat Tham Sikaeo on Phu Phan mountain, Phra Achan Wan at Wat Tham Aphai on Phu Phan and so on. By chance, these temples are in communist terrorist areas. Thus, some people probably suspected that I went to contact communist terrorists there.
5. I am a kind and generous person and am interested in the poor. These people [the officials] probably thought that I was a communist rather than a capitalist.
6. I constantly heard that people were kidnapped by government officials. That is, they were killed and their bodies were burned so that the corpses could not be found. Whether this is true or not, such rumors abounded.
7. My nephew, Mr Wiriya Rattanwichan, a person who was never interested in politics, disappeared in 1981. It is suspected that he was kidnapped by officials (and killed, with his corpse burned).
8. I know that secret government agents have much power. If they report that someone is a communist, government officials will kill the person without first conducting an investigation to see whether this is true or not.

Taking all eight reasons together, I was afraid for my life. Thus, I would probably die if I went back to this work. It is not proper to make merit like that.

#### The Losses

1. The pitiable people who were sick were suddenly left without an ophthalmologist. This is something that is very saddening. Among these people were the son of Mr Sasit, the governor of Sakon Nakhon at that time, the wife of the present deputy governor of Sakon Nakhon and the relatives of these people.

As for the worst cases, I had the Phra Achan Fan Acharo Hospital gather them together and I arranged for them to come to the Chulalongkorn Hospital for treatment. I helped provide money for their traveling expenses and for their treatment. There is still one person at the Chulalongkorn Hospital. He cannot be sent home because of the severity of his illness. He has been here several months now.

2. I suffered too. People donated money to me so I could purchase equipment and expand the building. The total amount donated reached several hundred thousand baht. But when I had to stop my activities, the people who had supported me and given donations lost faith in me.

3. Those who took the initiative in establishing a foundation (a group at Bangkok Bank and a group at the Thai Metropolitan Bank) suffered heavy losses since it is not known whether things will continue or not. The large amount of money collected is just "sitting" there now. I don't know whether the work will continue or not in the future. I haven't decided whether to return the money or not.

I give my word that everything said here is the truth. Respectfully, Chaiyen Rattanawichan.

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THAILAND

SAIYUT ORDERS BEEFED UP SECURITY MEASURES, CHAIN OF COMMAND SET

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 17 Sep 82 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Supreme Commander Resolutely Orders That 'Sabotage Be Guarded Against'; Newspapers Ordered to Stop Printing Stories That Frighten the People"]

[Text] Saiyut Koetphon has used an old order to order all sectors, government installations, private places of business such as trade centers and movie theaters, the important state enterprises, EGAT and the railroad and transport companies to take resolute action to guard against sabotage and explosions. The present activities of various groups and various people are aimed at causing turmoil and making it difficult for officials to carry on duties. Emphasis must be placed on intelligence activities, on carrying on psychological operations and on solving the problems. The officials concerned must be the ones who provide specific information.

In his capacity as the director of the Directorate of Internal Order, General Saiyut Keotphon, the supreme commander, issued Order 4/1982 on 10 September concerning taking sterner measures to maintain security at government installations because of the movements of the enemy, who are trying to disrupt order, cause turmoil and make things inconvenient for both government and private installations. They have set off explosions, and one explosion occurred at the Ministry of Defense on the night of 9 September. Thus, the various government sectors must act as follows:

1. They must act in strict accord with the orders from the Directorate of Internal Order, particularly Order 1/1981 of 14 July 1981.
2. They must take stern measures to maintain the security of the government installations. This is to go into effect as of now (10 September).

Order 1/1981, Issued In the Name of Soem Na Nakhon

This order was issued in the name of General Soem Na Nakhon, the [then] director of the Directorate of Internal Order, on 14 July 1981. It concerned countering sabotage since, at the time, people with bad intentions toward the country were very active, for example, explosions were set off. Thus, the following actions are to be taken:

## 1. Intelligence Activities

The supreme commander is to coordinate the intelligence activities of the intelligence units of the government, civilian, police and military sectors in order to direct intelligence gathering operations and learn the plans of those groups, or individuals, who plan to carry out acts of sabotage or set off explosions at various installations. The government sectors concerned or the units responsible must then be informed directly so that they can take immediate steps to protect themselves.

## 2. Psychological Operations

The Information Office of Supreme Command Headquarters must carry on psychological operations and public relations activities in cooperation with various ministries such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Public Relations Department and the Tourist Organization of Thailand in order to obtain the support of the people in opposing sabotage. In particular, there must be cooperation concerning intelligence activities in order to improve the people's morale or reduce their fears when something happens.

## 3. Training Seminars

Government officials must be given training so that they can stipulate measures for defending against sabotage and solving problems when acts of sabotage are committed or explosives are set off. Thus, the Police Department, the Police Security Division, must be the government sector responsible for arranging training seminars for the security officials from government and private units that are threatened by sabotage. These include the trade centers, movie theaters and various places of entertainment. They must be taught how to take suitable measures to guard against sabotage. This also applies to the important state enterprises such as the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand, the regional and metropolitan power authorities and the state railroad, the transport companies and the various ministries, bureaus and departments.

## 4. Guarding Against Sabotage

The government, civilian, police and military sectors must obey the 1974 order on maintaining national security. Emphasis must be placed on guarding places and maintaining security at weapons, ammunition and explosives storehouses and oil dumps and at other storehouses.

## 5. Solving the Crisis

If an act of sabotage is committed or if an explosion is set off, the Capital Guards must take responsibility for the Bangkok Metropolitan area, Samut Prakan, Nonthaburi and Prathumthani. The various army areas must take responsibility in their respective areas in order to reduce loss of life and property. They must conduct an investigation, find the guilty person and punish him in accord with the law.

## 6. Giving Information

When there is an explosion or some act of sabotage is committed, the officials concerned must be the ones who give out factual information in order to gain psychological benefits and keep the people from becoming afraid, which would result in political losses. In addition, the mass media must stop criticizing things.

## 7. Reports

So that the current situation is always known, the results must be reported to the Directorate of Internal Order. Things must be reported at the appropriate time when there is something to report and things must be reported immediately if there is an explosion.

### All Important Sectors Must Be Prepared

The sectors that will receive this order include Bangkok Metropolitan, the Office of the Secretary-General of Parliament, the Police Department, the ISOC, the Capital Guards Division, the various ministries, bureaus and departments, the Office of the Prime Minister, the army areas, the supreme commander, the deputy supreme commander, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, the vice chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, the chiefs of staff of the three branches of service and so on.

### Athit Gives Information On Maintaining Order In the Bangkok Metropolitan Area

General Athit Kamlangk, the new RTA CINC, talked with reporters about the scope of the work of the Capital Guards Division. He said that this was a task that had been entrusted to the army by the ISOC. The commanding general of the First Army Area is the commander of the army component. This position will be filled by Major General Pat Urailoet, who will take over for him [General Athit] on 1 October.

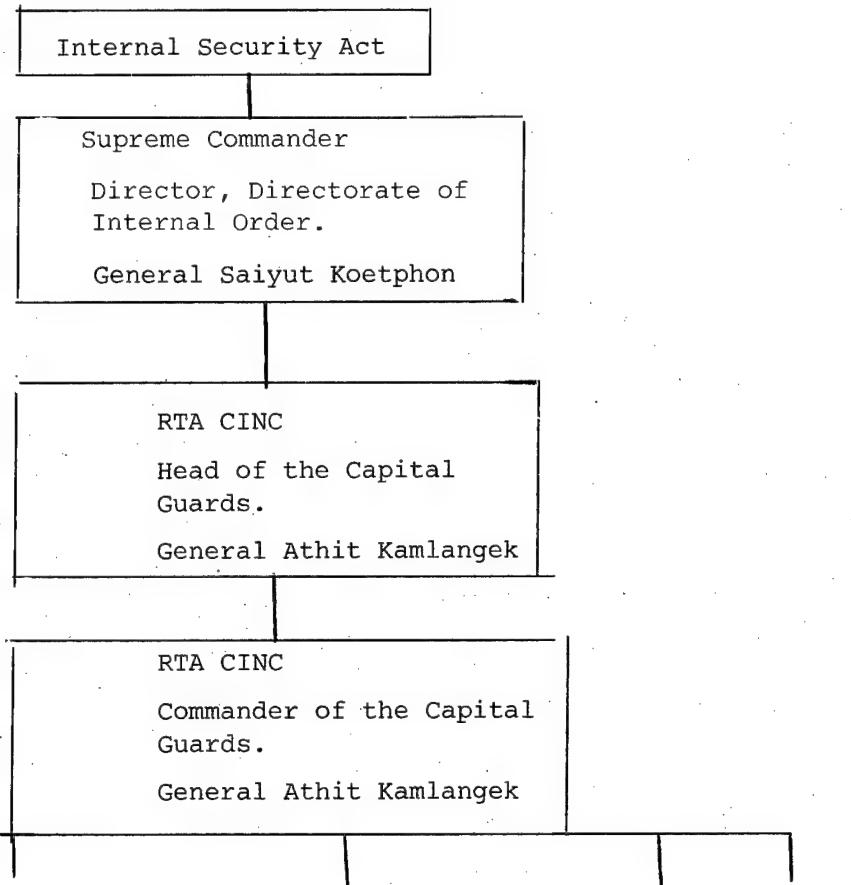
As for the commander of the naval component, the commander will continue to be Rear Admiral Amnuai Yiemsuro. The commander of the air force component is Air Marshal Chakhon Thattanon. The commander of the police component is Police Lieutenant General Suwan Rattanachun. The commander of the civilian component is [a person] at the level of director-general, who will be on temporary assignment.

General Athit said that the Capital Guards Division was formed after the events of 1-3 April [1981]. It was formed in accord with the Internal Security Act. In his capacity as the director of the Directorate of Internal Order, the supreme commander is responsible for all the provinces in the country. As for the head of the Capital Guards Division, the RTA CINC is responsible for the Bangkok Metropolitan area and the four surrounding provinces. The Capital Guards Division is the unit that will take action in order to provide forces in an efficient way to protect the capital. By position, the RTA CINC is the commander of the KKR.

"At that time (April 1981), I was the commander by name but not by position," said General Athit. At that time, he was the commanding general of the First Army Area and the assistant commander in chief of the army. Thus, he held both the position of commander of the Capital Guards Division and the position of commander of the army component of the Capital Guards in the KKR.

In the provinces, the supreme commander has entrusted the commanding generals in the various regions with the task of maintaining order in their areas of responsibility. Thus, the commanding general of the First Army Area is responsible for maintaining order in the Bangkok Metropolitan area and in the four surrounding provinces.

The new RTA CINC also said that the operations of the forces consist of four steps: 1. Obtaining information, 2. defense, 3. suppression and 4. returning areas. The KKR has taken only the first two steps. At the level of the commanders of the various components, if all four steps are to be completed, permission must first be obtained from the head of the Capital Guards Division.



Commander of the Capital Guards for the army:

Major General Pat Urailoet

Commander of the Capital Guards for the police:

Police Lieutenant General Suwanna Rattanachun

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THAILAND

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN GIVES DETAILS OF KING'S ILLNESS

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 7 Sep 82 p 2

[Article: "The Facts About the King's Illness"]

[Excerpts] Because there have been reports in many foreign newspapers, Mr Chet Suchitkun, the director-general of the Information Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, gave the true details about the king's illness. The details are as follows.

The king went to visit the people, soldiers, policemen and officials working in Sa Kaeo District, Prachinburi Province, on 1 July 1982. After visiting soldiers and policemen, he went to visit the Kampuchean refugee camps in this area. After returning from Prachinburi, he worked very hard and did not rest at all. In addition, he was out in the sun and rain and this weakened him physically since he had to work very hard.

On 8 July 1982, the king went to confer degrees to approximately 2,000 graduates at Mahidol University. The ceremony lasted 4 hours. While handing out the degrees, the king had a congested nose and did not feel well. But he did not tell anyone. After that, on 9 July 1982, he carried on his work as usual.

On 10 July 1982, he went to attend the funeral of Siri Sarasin at Wat Thepsirin. Smoke from the royal flame was blown to where he was and he breathed much smoke into his lungs. He had already begun to show signs of being ill and breathing the smoke increased the infection in his lungs.

After returning from the funeral of Lady Siri Sarasin, that night, he had a slight fever and so he asked Dr Danai Sanitwong Na Ayuthaya, his regular physician, to come examine him. The doctor examined him and diagnosed his illness as influenza. This is because the initial symptoms of mycoplasmal pneumonia resemble those of influenza. The Bureau of the Royal Household thus had to issue a statement to inform the people in order to cancel the king's regular activities because of his illness.

On the evening of 10 July 1982, the king had a very high fever. The doctor gave him some medicine to lower his fever. But the fever did not go down. On

11 July 1982, even though he still had a fever, he went to work on the second floor of the Amphonathan radio station. The queen was very worried by the king's fever and so she asked him to return to his room and rest. That night, his temperature rose to 39 degrees centigrade. But his regular doctor did not suspect that he was suffering from some other illness. On 12 July, his fever began to subside somewhat and this made his doctor feel better.

On 13 July 1982, the king's fever rose sharply again, reaching 41-42 degrees. He now began to cough a lot and his pulse became irregular. Dr Danai Aanitwong Na Ayuthaya contacted the senior doctor, Lieutenant General Chinda Sanitwong Na Ayuthaya, and asked him to examine the king. Both doctors agreed that it was necessary to assemble a medical team to treat the king since there were cardiacal symptoms. At that time, the doctors did not yet suspect that he had pneumonia. They still thought he was suffering from influenza and had an ordinary case of bronchitis with cardiacal complications.

During the middle of the night of 13 July, the king's condition worsened. And on the morning of 14 July 1982, the doctor took an x-ray of his lungs. This showed that the king had a severe inflammation of the lungs. Following this, a cardiologist gave him an electrocardiogram and this showed that he had cardiacal complications, with the indication being cardiopericarditis. The symptoms were very serious and during that period the king's condition did not improve.

Since the condition of the king had worsened, the prime minister, in his capacity as head of the Bureau of the Royal Household, formed a medical team. Dr Sem Phringphuangkao, the minister of public health, served as the head of the team, which was composed of Dr Kalayanakit Kittiyakon from the Faculty of Medicine, Ramathibodi Hospital, who is a heart surgeon, Dr Songkhram Sapcharoen, a lung specialist and the director of the Chonlaprathan Hospital, Dr Saman Trakunthim, a lung specialist from the Ministry of Public Health, Dr Udomphon Kasemsan, a cardiologist, Dr Chotbun Buranawet, Lieutenant General Chinda Sanitwong, Dr Danai Sanitwong Na Ayuthaya, Dr Choetchai Chiemchaisi, the assistant director of the Phra Mongut Khlao Hospital, and Dr Thongchai Wannasiri.

The medical team held a meeting to discuss the king's condition. After discussing his condition, they administered a saline solution intravenously. The medical team felt that his illness was definitely a type of pneumonia. The pneumonia could have been brought on by a bacteria or virus, of which there are various types. Or he may have contacted mycoplasma pneumonia, a disease that he had had before in 1975 at Phuphing Rachaniwet Palace in Chiang Mai Province. But the medical team did not make a definite diagnosis as to which organism was involved since they could not prove for sure which organism had caused the king's illness. They decided to give him antibiotics.

After the medical team gave him the medicine, the king said that he could now breathe more easily. His temperature at that time was 41-42 degrees; this greatly alarmed the medical team. But after the medical team gave him the medicine, the fever subsided and his pulse was more regular. On the evening

of 14 July 1982, the team of doctors and nurses stayed in his bedroom and monitored his condition closely.

On the evening of 14 July, because the king was very sick, several close relatives went to Chitlada Palace in order to wait for news of the king's condition. Also waiting in the auditorium of Chitlada Palace were General Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, Air Chief Marshal Harim Hongsakun, the president of parliament, several of the deputy prime ministers, General Athit Kamlangk, the assistant commander in chief of the army, high-ranking officers and royal councillors. They waited all night for news of the king's condition.

General Prem Tinsulanon waited all night in the palace auditorium for news of the king's condition, never leaving the palace until the morning of 15 July when he went straight to the Government House. During the night of 14 July, the king's condition was very alarming. The Supreme Patriarch and Somdet Phra Yan Sangwon frequently contacted the palace. The Supreme Patriarch was so alarmed that he sent the Council of Elders to watch over the king. That same night, the Capital Guards Division was put on alert.

On the night of 14 July 1982, the king's condition was very serious. He perspired profusely because of his high fever. His clothing had to be changed and he had to be sponged off every 15-20 minutes. And his bedsheets had to be changed every 15-20 minutes too since they were wet from the perspiration. The king felt very uncomfortable and he tossed and turned constantly.

During the night of 14 July when his condition was very serious, the king constantly listened to the tape of a sermon by Somdet Phra Yan Sangwon concerning keeping one's equanimity. He also listened to the tape of a sermon by Somdet Phra Maha Wirawong, who resides at Wat Racha Phatikaram. He would rest for only 5 to 10 minutes and then wake up again. On awaking, he again listened to the tape on equanimity and practiced maintaining concentration when he felt ill. This is why he was always able to remain calm and did not act restless. He cooperated completely with the medical team when they gave him the intravenous saline solution, when he was given injections and when blood samples were taken. He did not complain or cause the medical team any trouble at all.

On 15 July 1982, his fever began to subside and his pulse was slower. But the other symptoms were still present. On the morning of 16 July, the medical team was pleased by the fact that the king's pulse was again normal and there was no sign of any heart abnormality. His temperature was almost normal. During this period, chest x-rays were taken daily, and EKGs were taken regularly. While he was being monitored, or having EKGs taken, it turned out that his heart did not beat "in time" and since the king is a musician, he said that the rhythm of his heartbeat was like a 5/4 beat in music. He said that after he recovered, he would compose a song in 5/4 rhythm entitled "High Fever."

On 18 July 1982, after the fever had subsided, another complication arose. He developed a rash all over his body. His entire body was reddish. The medical

team brought in a dermatologist from Chulalongkorn Hospital to help treat this. At the same time, the king's white blood count fell and this greatly alarmed the medical team.

As for the rash that developed, neither the dermatologist nor the medical team could determine for certain whether the king had had an allergic reaction to the medicine given to him or whether this was a symptom of mycoplasmal pneumonia. The doctors took blood samples and sent them to the Sirirat Hospital, the Chulalongkorn Hospital, Denmark and the United States for analysis. The U.S. embassy in Thailand provided good support and cooperation. It provided a special airplane to take the blood sample for analysis. The medical team sent blood samples abroad for analysis because they wanted to identify the organism for certain since during the first 7 days they had not been able to identify the organism. Thus, they had been treating the illness more or less by guesswork.

However, since his condition had improved, with the fever subsiding, the pulse returning to normal and the "phra kansa" declining, with only the rash and white blood count [being abnormal], the medical team stopped giving him antibiotics and had him take only the medicine for his heart. During this period, blood samples of 50-100 ccs had to be taken almost daily. During his illness, the king constantly maintained a humorous mood. His concentration was good. His mood was bright and he bantered with the medical team when his condition had improved. He kidded by saying that this medical team practiced an ancient type of medicine, saying that they did not give any medicine but only drew blood.

During this period when his condition began to improve, he was very worried about the queen mother. He was afraid that if the queen mother learned about his condition, she would become very worried. He thus asked Somdet Phra Chao Phi Nang Thoe and Chao Fa Kalayaniwattana, who had been watching over him every day for 2-3 hours, to go inform the queen mother that there was nothing to worry about.

At a time when the people were very worried about the king's condition, some groups with bad intentions toward the well-being and security of the country spread bad rumors about the king and the royal family.

These rumors were spread in a systematic and continuous way. Leaflets and underground documents were sent to the newspapers and various sectors of the mass media and even to important government locations such as parliament, ministries and departments and educational institutions at all levels. Besides this, people were sent to spread rumors at private business institutions and at public places such as commercial banks and private hospitals. Those spreading the rumors claimed to be people who were close to events or relatives of those involved depending on how they wanted to "pass themselves off." These rumors spread quickly.

Even while the king was still ill, these rumors reached the king himself and he even read at least 20 of these illegal leaflets and underground documents written by these ill-intentioned people, even though people made an attempt to correct these rumors.

The king was very worried about the work that he had left unfinished. Even though the doctors suggested that he rest as much as possible in order to recover his health, he continued to call [in people to discuss] the various projects that were underway. He considered matters and asked that things be carried out in accord with the decisions. Mom Chao Chakraphan Phensiri Chakraphan, a councillor, led a group of high-ranking government officials from the Irrigation Department to see him in order to get his opinion about some of the projects of the Irrigation Department that had not been finished. He signed the royal act to close parliament and did all the work given to him by his secretary.

Even though high-ranking monks told him that he should rest and not engage in any work for the time being and gave him sermons to help relieve his illness, the king continued to be more worried about his work than his health and made preparations to go out into the countryside to carry on activities when he had recovered.

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YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT WILL PROBABLY INCREASE

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 9 Jul 82 pp 3, 10

[Article: "Youth Unemployment Increases Every Year; Development Council Urgently Makes Plans to Help: This Year 200,000 Are Unemployed While Those Who Are Employed Receive Low Wages"]

[Text] Based on studying the figures and making estimates concerning youths in order to include them in the plans so that things are in line with the 1982-1986 Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan, it was found that in 1983 approximately 255,000 youths will be unemployed as compared with the 230,000 in 1982. And approximately 296,000 will be unemployed in 1984.

Besides this, in 1983 approximately 2,945,600 youths will not have full-time work or they will earn less than the stipulated minimum wage. This can be compared to the figure of 2,863,200 in 1982 and the figure of 3,018,000 in 1984.

The National Education Commission also provided other figures on youths in this period. In 1983, that is, next year, 8,478,900 youths will leave school. This is compared with the 8,300,500 in 1982 and the 8,585,000 in 1984. At the same time, in 1983 only 7,790,000 will find jobs and receive full pay as stipulated. This can be compared with 7,595,000 in 1982 and 7,951,000 in 1984.

In 1983, the number of youths in the agricultural sector will be 5,898,500 as compared with 5,747,100 in 1982 and 6,016,500 in 1984. At the same time, in 1983 only 866,800 youths will be employed in the industrial, or technical, sector as compared with 844,600 in 1982 and 884,200 in 1984.

In 1983, 449,000 youths will be employed in commerce as compared with 438,200 in 1982 and approximately 458,800 in 1984.

At present, it is felt that the service industry is making good progress and earning a good income. But it appears that, in 1983, only 194,900 youths will be employed in this sector as compared with 189,900 in 1982 and 198,800 in 1984.

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THAILAND

BRIEFS

LIMITS ON AID TO LAO INSURGENTS--The Ministry of Interior has forbidden Lao hill tribesmen from receiving more than 200 baht per person per month from abroad, stating that General Vang Pao is sending the money to gain insurgents. Lieutenant Colonel Kamon Prachuapmoh, the director of the Information and Foreign Affairs Division, told reporters in an interview that, at present, few Lao hilltribe refugees are willing to go to a third country because they hope to liberate their country. In particular, they still trust General Vang Pao, who is sending money to these people. "We are solving the problem by prohibiting these Lao refugees from receiving more than 200 baht per person per month," said Lieutenant Colonel Kamon. At the same time, concerning how many people have entered the country illegally, Lieutenant Colonel Kamon said that approximately 7,000 people have entered since 15 August 1981. We have announced that refugees who have entered the country illegally will have legal action taken against them. They will be confined and not allowed to go to a third country until all the others have left for a third country. [Text] [Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 15 Jul 82 p 2]

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END